

REPORT ON INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE
Week ending the 21st August 1915.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st April 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Assamese.</i>				
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
	<i>Bengali.</i>				
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
4	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
5	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
6	"Antapur" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 26 years.	600
7	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
8	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha, age 33 years.	700
9	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
10	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
11	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
12	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca,	1,000
13	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
14	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
15	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
16	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Db. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
17	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
18	"Bangali" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, Brahmin, age 69 years.	4,000
19	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
20	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	19,000
21	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years	453
22	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
23	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
24	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Monthly ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
25	" Bharat Laxmi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Raddha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
26	" Bharati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
27	" Bharatmahila " ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
28	" Bhisak Darpan " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
29	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
30	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
31	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Anrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
32	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
33	" Birbhum Varta " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
34	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
35	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly ...	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700
36	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
37	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
38	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
39	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
40	" Byabassay O Banijya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
41	" Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
42	" Charu Mihir " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
43	" Chhatra " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
44	" Chikitsa Prakas " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
45	" Chikitsa Sammitani " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
46	" Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
47	" Chinsura Vartavaha " (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
48	" Dainik Chandrika " (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation?
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
49	" Dainik Basumati " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
50	" Dacca Prakas " (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
51	"Darsak" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,00
52	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
53	"Dharma Tatva" (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
54	"Dharma Pracharak" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	2,00
55	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 53 years.	2,500
56	"Dhruba" (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	490
57	"Education Gazette" (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 25 years.	1,500
58	" Faridpur Hitaishini " (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 78 years.	900
59	"Galpa Lahari" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
60	"Gambhira" (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	300
61	"Gaud-duta" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
62	"Grihastha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 57 years.	3,000
63	"Hakim" (P)	Do.	Do.	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
64	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	600
65	"Hindu Ranjika" (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
66	"Hindu Sakha" (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
67	" Hitavadi " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	37,000
68	" Islam-Rabi " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim ; age about 34 years.	700
69	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 57 years.	700
70	" Jagaran " (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
71	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	600
72	"Jangipur Samoad" (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
73	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300
74	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
75	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
76	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
77	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
78	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
79	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
80	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
81	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
82	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
83	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	500
84	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
85	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
86	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
87	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
88	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
89	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
90	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
91	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
92	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
93	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibartia.	300
94	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
95	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
96	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
97	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
98	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Subodh Chundra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	2,000
99	"Mandarmala" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
100	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope; age 26 years.	500
101	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,700
102	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
103	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 40 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
104	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 40 years.	450
105	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	250
106	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly
107	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 32 years.	500
108	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	700
109	"Narayan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu; age 48 years.	2,000
110	"Nava Vanga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	400
111	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Amarindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Raidya; age 28 years.	1,000
112	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chandhuri, Brahmo; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
113	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma; age 55 years.	500
114	"Nirjhar" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha; age about 50 years.	500
115	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.	500
116	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
117	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	500
118	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	300
119	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha; age 44 years.	500
120	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
121	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
122	"Prabhini"	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
123	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 48 years.	1,400
124	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta, Brahmin; age 32 years.	210
125	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,500

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
126	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
127	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh Hindu, Goala ; age 44 years.	715
128	"Pratihar" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
129	"Pratima" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
130	"Prativasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
131	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
132	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
133	"Rahasya Prakash" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
134	"Rajdutt" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
135	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
136	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
137	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muhammadan.	783
138	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
139	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000
140	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years.	2,800
141	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
142	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
143	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
144	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 year	450
145	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
146	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
147	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
148	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	300
149	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian ; age 47 years.	400
150	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
151	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
152	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
153	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
154	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
155	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Surendra Sasi Dutta; age 35 years ...	300
156	"Senapati" (P)' ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
157	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
158	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
159	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
160	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
161	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
162	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
163	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
164	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
165	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
166	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
167	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
168	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma," (P)	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas ...	300
169	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 32 years.	600
170	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	1,600
171	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
172	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
173	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Sanyal ...	500
174	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
175	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	300
176	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500
177	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
178	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
179	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	300
180	"Tapaban" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
181	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years.	500
182	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years.	600
183	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years.	300
184	"Theatre" (N) ^o ...	Do.	Weekly	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	800
185	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years.	1,250
186	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji	900 to 1,000
187	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	100
188	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad	600
189	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
190	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,500
191	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
192	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years.	100
193	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	1,000
194	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Banaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	415
195	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	500
196	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years.	700
197	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	2,000
198	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,000
199	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
200	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 51 years.	750
201	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
202	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
203	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years.	600
204	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
205	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. B. B. Parnesham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
206	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 48 years.	500
207	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
208	"Fraternity" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Revd. W. E. S. Holland	200
209	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
210	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
211	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Dinesh Ch. Chaudhuri.	300
212	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
213	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
214	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	500
<i>Gar.</i>					
215	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
216	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
217	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
218	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	1,500
219	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 60 years.	2,000
220	"Chota Nagpur Dar Pataka" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
221	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Calcutta	Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 33 years.	2,500
222	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 29 years.	800
223	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 39 years.	5,500
224	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.
225	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
226	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	300
227	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hari Kissen Joabar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	1,000
228	"Swastha Samachar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
229	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
230	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years.	1,500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
231	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
232	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
233	"Aryya Prabha" (P)	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
234	"Hindu Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
235	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
236	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar"	Calcutta	Daily
237	"Negare Bazm" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
238	"Refaqut" (N)*	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
239	"Resalat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 31 years.	1,000
240	"Resalat" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
241	"Safir" (N) ...	Do.	Daily	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
242	"Tandrut" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
243	"Tirmeez ee" (N)*	Do.	Daily	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 25 years.	200
	<i>Uriya.</i>				
244	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st April 1915.

[illegible]

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Event	Remarks
1900	Jan	1	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1900	Jan	2	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1900	Jan	3	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1900	Jan	4	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1900	Jan	5	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1900	Jan	6	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1900	Jan	7	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1900	Jan	8	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1900	Jan	9	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1900	Jan	10	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1900	Jan	11	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1900	Jan	12	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1900	Jan	13	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1900	Jan	14	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1900	Jan	15	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1900	Jan	16	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1900	Jan	17	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1900	Jan	18	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1900	Jan	19	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1900	Jan	20	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1900	Jan	21	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1900	Jan	22	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1900	Jan	23	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1900	Jan	24	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1900	Jan	25	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1900	Jan	26	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1900	Jan	27	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1900	Jan	28	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1900	Jan	29	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York
1900	Jan	30	10:00	St. Paul	Departed	For New York
1900	Jan	31	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived	From New York

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 9th August

The Persian situation.

dwells on the dangers of war that are about to overtake Persia, and observes that from the plan

PERSIAN EDITION
OF THE
HABULUL MATIN,
Aug. 9th, 1915.

adopted by Russia, it appears that the attention of Germany and Austria is directed towards Odessa. As soon as Odessa passes into their possession, Batum and the Caucasus will naturally become the theatres of war, which will extend over the northern frontiers of Persia. If Persia wants to avoid being dragged into this universal conflagration, she should promptly ask her neighbours to withdraw their troops (from Persia), so that they may not have a pretext for violating her neutrality. She should also immediately despatch some troops, though they may be tribesmen, to the frontiers of Azarbaijan, and guarantee her protection to it. She should also protect the rights of all the belligerents within her own dominions. The *Hablul Matin* has in all cases justified Persian neutrality, but the present is a very critical moment for Persia; for if she is unable to maintain her neutrality, she will at last be forced into the war. If the Cabinet does not consent to war, the people will change the Cabinet. If the Parliament does not agree, they will change the Parliament. What is feared is that if the Sovereign declines to join in the war they will change the Sovereign also. Force can be met by force. Grave danger is threatening Persia, and to avert it is the duty of Persian statesmen. There has been enough of lethargy during this one year of the war, and if the lethargy continues even now, when the time is short, the matter will completely pass from their hands.

The two neighbours of Persia, i.e., Russia and England, know well that if they withdraw their troops from Persia and help her in organising an army of her own, it will ultimately redound to their advantage. The paper believes that England will at the present moment render help to Persia, because if Persia is drawn into the war, Afghanistan also will naturally get involved in it. This will undoubtedly be an alarming situation for India and embarrass the English. If Persia and Afghanistan are safe, India will also be safe. The continuance of Persian neutrality depends upon the support of the English Government.

The Persians are naturally inclined towards the English, and when they see on this occasion that Englishmen are ready to help Persia in maintaining her neutrality they will become more attached to the British Government. The Persians want nothing beyond their independent existence. The Note also which has been recently submitted to the two Powers (Russia and England) shows that the Persians do not want anything more than their rights as an independent nation.

The paper concludes with the following remarks:—"We loyally express our view that if the people of England repeat the mistake which they committed in the case of Turkey, it will be more regrettable than on the former occasion. To-day Russia and England can save Persia from being dragged into war; but if she once joins in the war, it will be very difficult to make her recede from the course adopted."

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. Referring to the internment of the men connected with Harry & Co., of Calcutta, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 17th August writes:—

The recent internments.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 17th, 1915.

There are cases in which the court, though morally certain of the accused persons' guilt, cannot punish them because of the want of proper evidence. In such cases the application of the Defence of India Act may be justified. At the same time it cannot be denied that innocent persons may be put to trouble under this law. Besides, we have our doubts as to whether the men who have been interned up to date were really dangerous characters who

could not be allowed to be at large with safety to the Empire. Why then has the mighty engine of the new law been set in motion to crush a mere butterfly? It is not certainly proper that Government should always use every power that it may happen to possess.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 13th, 1915.

3. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 13th August has the following under the marginally noted heading:—

"The lights are going out."

Our readers have seen that in the field of Indian journalism the lights are going out one by one. Thanks to the officials and the Press Act many of the newspapers of the Punjab have disappeared. The *Star of Utkal* has set. Recently the evil eye of Saturn has fallen on Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's newspaper, *Abhyudaya*. The authorities have demanded a cash security of Rs. 2,500 from the owner and manager of that paper. Most probably, in the opinion of the authorities, the *Abhyudaya* is not a good shepherd but a wicked cowherd, and that is why a security of Rs. 2,500 has been demanded for keeping it under control. The conductors of the paper have said that they will not deposit the security. Hence the disappearance of the *Abhyudaya* is inevitable.

BANGALI,
Aug. 13th, 1915.

4. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 12th August has the following:—

The *Abhyudaya*.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has discontinued the publication of his paper, the *Abhyudaya*. We sympathise with the Pandit. But what is the good of stopping the publication of an organ of public opinion simply out of the feeling that you have been wronged. Of course, there might be some gain if all the newspapers in the country could court death at one and the same time. It is better, however, to fight the battle of life than to commit suicide. Specially, when a Damocles's sword is hanging over our heads, where is the necessity of courting death like Bhishma and inviting it to our doors?

"By the wise death is called the true nature of embodied beings and life a perversion."

For our newspapers this poetical saying is being turned into a great truth.

NAYAK,
Aug. 11th, 1915.

5. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 11th August cannot understand the attitude taken up by the conductors of the *Abhyudaya* in declining to continue the paper unless the

Ibid.

order demanding a security from them is withdrawn. If the paper is meant to benefit the community, why are the conductors afraid to deposit a security? If they are really loyal, their security deposit will not be forfeited. You are rich—why then are you afraid to make a deposit? It is all inexplicable to us.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 12th, 1915.

6. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 12th August remarks that those who think that Government is lenient towards the Moderates are mistaken. Govern-

Ibid.

ment is always impartial. The *Abhyudaya* case is an instance in point. It was an organ of the Moderate party, but still the law was set in motion against it. The *Abhyudaya* has ceased publication along with two other journals. The result will be that a number of men will be thrown out of employment at a time when living has become unusually dear owing to the war. Government ought to have considered this. The paper does not think that Mr. Malaviya acted wisely in stopping the publication of the paper. He should have deposited the security and republished the objectionable paragraph. Then, if his security were forfeited, he could sue Government in a law court. An ordinary man may be afraid to do this, but it is the proper course for Mr. Malaviya.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 12th, 1915.

7. On the same subject the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 12th August writes that the article for which the

Ibid.

Abhyudaya was asked to furnish a security had originally appeared in the *Indian Opinion* and that it was reproduced with no other object than to do a good service to Government. The abolition of the press in which the *Abhyudaya* used to be printed will entail considerable hardship upon some other innocent newspapers which used to be printed there, and so we must protest against the summary way in which the matter has been dealt with by Government. Our readers may be aware of the protest made by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons against the stopping of the

Samprakas as a result of Lord Lytton's Press Law. And now Government have stopped a newspaper, whose object has always been to undo the mischief made by the Extremist party in India.

8. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 12th and 17th August dwells on the services rendered by the *Abhyudaya* at the time when Bengal was rife with sedition. It also recounts the endeavours of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to preserve peace in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, when there was every chance of the discontent spreading to that province. The demand of a security from such a man was, therefore, unjustifiable.

It characterises Government's action in this case as hasty, and urges Government to reconsider the matter and save the paper from undeserved death. It is hoped that if Government does show mercy, the editor of the paper will never forget it.

9. Referring to the demand of Rs. 500 as security from the *Tarangini* of Benares, the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 14th August fails to understand on what ground such a demand was made, regard being had to the fact that the paper was a non-political one. The Press Act, says the paper, is a most powerful weapon in the hands of the authorities, who want to do as they please.

10. The following is taken from the *Rangpur Dikprakas* (Kakina) of the 8th August:—

"Political crimes and the detective police."

The appearance of anarchists in this country has compelled Government to take steps for rooting out the mischief. We may, without being accused of flattering Government, say that the young men who are engaged in anarchist propaganda have lost their senses. Is it possible for a handful of Bengali youths to make India independent? To those who have pro-German inclinations, we may say that there is no knowing whether German rule will be better than British rule, which has done so much to improve our condition. As regards the charge brought against the Bengali people that they do not believe in news of German reverses, are they much to blame if the news sent to this country by Reuter are published under head-lines which try to show that the Germans are always having reverses? The Bengali knows that if such news had been true, Germany would have been driven out of France long ago. But to disbelieve such news does not certainly imply any disloyal tendencies. It is always proper to take one's friends into one's confidence. But unfortunately our rulers look upon us with distrust and that is the reason why the whole province is flooded with police and spies who are making our very existence a burden to us. Men are often arrested on mere suspicion or on information supplied by their enemies. We have great regard for the higher officers of the police, and we appeal to them not to have any person arrested unless the information against him be quite satisfactory.

11. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 14th August discussing the report on the working of the police administration of Calcutta for 1914, writes:—

The Calcutta Police Administration Report for 1914.

The fact that there are 261 vacancies in the rank of constable in these days of hard competition, shows how unpopular service in the police is. Respectable people fight shy of service in the police because of the dread and contempt which the doings of the police inspire in their breasts. During the year under report the number of cases of house-breaking was larger in Calcutta than before. Probably this was due to the fact that the police were too busy with political crimes to attend to these ordinary crimes. The fact that 90 per cent. of the cases of theft detected and sent up for trial ended in conviction does not necessarily reflect credit on the police. One must know how many cases remained undetected before giving credit to the police. The fact that one-fourth of the property stolen in the town was recovered by the police is not very creditable to them. It is not unreasonable to apprehend that thieves will be encouraged by the thought that they can safely enjoy three-fourths of what they steal. Nor can we praise the police for the fact that there were very few cases of obstruction of the public thoroughfares during this year. The war has suspended business in many cases and trade has suffered

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Aug. 12th 1915,
and Aug. 17th, 1915.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 14th, 1915.

RANGPUR DIKPRAKAS,
Aug. 8th, 1915.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 14th, 1915.

and hence naturally there were fewer cases of obstruction of the public thoroughfares. The authorities have nothing at all to say as to the disgraceful exhibition of incompetence they made in rewarding in anticipation certain people for arresting Nirmal Kanta Ray for the murder of Inspector Nirpendra Nath Ghosh, though Nirmal was subsequently acquitted for the offence by the High Court. The public will also remember always the disgrace the police brought on themselves by arresting innocent Nagendra Nath for the Musalmanpara bomb outrage. No mention is made of this in the report, which is equally silent about the Budge-Budge riot. The facts adduced in the report show that the wholesale reforms of the Fire Brigade carried out some years ago has really borne excellent fruit. Cannot a similar reform be carried out in the police, removing from its name all the stigma which now attaches to it?

BARISAL HITAISHI.
Aug. 9th, 1915.

12. A correspondent of the *Barisal Hitaishi* (Barisal) of the 9th August reports the occurrence of a terrible dacoity, attended with house-breaking and torture on the inmates of a house belonging to one Mahesh Goldar, in village Muninag, near Golabarhi, in the Backarganj district. The wife and daughter-in-law of Mahesh were severely beaten and tortured and thus compelled to divulge the places where their money was hoarded. It is estimated that about Rs. 10,000 were taken away. Mahesh Goldar was able to give the dacoits the slip and raise an alarm, but as the dacoits were armed with guns, the villagers could do nothing against them. News of dacoities coming from all sides has created a panic in the locality. Of course Government is trying to detect the culprits, but its efforts do not seem to be adequate for the purpose. The restrictions of the Arms Act should be relaxed to enable the villagers to defend themselves.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 12th, 1915.

13. Referring to the arrest at Tangail of a leader of a gang of criminals, named Durga Nath Ray, the Tangail correspondent of the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 12th August complains that Sub-Inspector Debendra Nath Guha, who is in charge of the case, has, for some time past, been managing theft cases so badly that so long as he will investigate cases there will be no chance of culprits being detected and punished. He has made friends with two men, named Sasimohan Maitra, of Porabari, and Ranimohan Ray, who guide him in his investigations. In their company he searches people's houses unnecessarily and oppresses and threatens people indiscriminately. The authorities are, therefore, requested to entrust him with other work than the investigation of cases.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 13th, 1915.

14. Referring to the Gaya riot case, in which the High Court acquitted the persons convicted by the sessions Judge and asked Government to enquire into the conduct of the investigating Head-constable who, in its opinion, tried to collect evidence before properly taking down the first information, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 13th August says:—

We are eager to know what punishment Government metes out to the officers through whose fault really guilty persons have escaped arrest and punishment.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 14th, 1915.

15. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 14th August writes that Mr. Kerr's recent statement in Council, that the police, before searching the houses of certain members of the Serampur defence association, should have made a more careful inquiry than they did, is a confession that the police erred. As an effect of this error, the defence committee broke up. Will not Government now take steps to resuscitate it?

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 14th, 1915.

16. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 14th August cordially approves of the provision made by Government for the family of the murdered Sub-Inspector Suresh Chandra Mukherji.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 14th, 1915.

17. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 14th August thanks Government for the provision made for the late Inspector Suresh Chandra Mukherji's family.

NAYAK,
Aug. 10th, 1915.

18. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 10th August also thanks Government for the liberal allowances sanctioned for the widow, children and dependants of Inspector Suresh Chandra Mukherji deceased.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

19. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 11th August writes that the *goalas* in Calcutta were harassed, heavily taxed and fined till they were forced to leave the town, and now a committee is being appointed to take steps to provide a milk supply for Calcutta. But this committee can only write long reports and can do nothing effective towards providing a supply of milk for the townspeople.

20. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 12th August writes sarcastically about the recent election of a Hindu as Chairman of the Dacca Municipality, after the office had been held uninterruptedly by a Moslem for about 30 years. The election of Babu Pearilal Das, the new Chairman, ought really to be vetoed by Government. If he is an orthodox Hindu he ought not to consent to serve as a sirdar of *mehters*. The new Vice-Chairman is a young man, who is the son of Babu Ananda Chandra Roy, and he owes his election to the fact that Ananda Babu had managed to keep friends with Nawab Muhammad Yusuff, who was Chairman all these years. Anyway, it has been most improper to oust the Nawab from the office held by him so long.

NAYAK,
Aug. 11th, 1915.

NAYAK,
Aug. 12th, 1915.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

21. Considering that great distress now prevails in the Jalpaiguri district, owing to the falling off of the jute trade and the failure of last year's autumn crops, the *Rangpur Dikprakas* (Kakina) of the 8th August prays that the realisation of the costs of the Settlement operations in that district may be suspended, or that at least the people may be allowed to pay their dues in small instalments. The paper also suggests that the rules for Settlement operations should be published so that raiyats may understand them and be able to protect themselves against the cunning machinations of their zamindars.

RANGPUR DIKPRAKAS
Aug. 8th, 1915.

22. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 14th August writes:—

"A prayer from raiyats for a bund." We have received a letter from Domkol Juranpur, Murshidabad, making the following serious allegations:—

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 14th, 1915.

The villages of Bagdanga, Juranpur, etc., are *patni* mahals of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, which for 58 or 59 years had been leased to Messrs. Watson & Co., as agents for the Midnapur Zemindari Company, but were taken into *khas* possession in *Baisakh* 1321 last. There is a khal named Nayankhali Damus, below Juranpur village in which there are some 2,000 bighas of arable land, partly included in the Nawab Bahadur's mahal and partly in mahals held under direct lease from Government by the Midnapur Zemindari Company and also in the Garibpur *patni* mahal. These lands are cultivated under lease by the raiyats of Bagdanga-Juranpur mahals. The Damuskhal issues from the Kharia river, and during the annual floods, a *bund* is placed across the source. Mr. Stenhouse, manager of the Midnapur Zemindari Company at Domkol, used to pay the cost of this *bund*. The spot where the *bund* is placed is included in the Company's mahal and the Nawab Bahadur has no lands there. This year, the manager did not erect any *bund*, because he believed that the raiyats had appealed to the Nawab Bahadur to take *khas* possession of the mahal. The raiyats appealed to the Collector of Murshidabad to have the bund erected, but the Magistrate served a notice on them not to pile up earth for the *bund* of their own motion, with the result that in 20 or 25 days the waters in the khal rose till they submerged all the 2,000 bighas of land with the standing paddy crops. The Magistrate was again appealed to and he deputed Babu Satya Charan Haldar, Deputy Magistrate, to hold a local inquiry. What report he has submitted is not known. Will not Government take steps to save these raiyats? We hope Lord Carmichael will promptly take notice of this lamentable affair.

(g)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

BANGALI,
Aug. 12th, 1915.

23. A correspondent of the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 12th August complains of the want of a waiting-room, lavatories and drinking water taps for 3rd class passengers on the up-platform of the grand chord line at Sitarampore Junction station.

There is a waiting-room for them midway between the main and chord lines, but it is too small to be able to hold all the 3rd class passengers of the two lines. Moreover, a great part of the space in it is occupied by three licensed sweetmeat vendors. The General Traffic Manager has been petitioned to remove these vendors from the room. Again, the platforms on both sides of the main line at the station are so low that passengers find the greatest difficulty in getting into trains, and not unoften knock themselves against the foot-boards. Again, from June last the 19 up-train starts from Sitarampore at 9-45 P.M. This prevents the passengers of the 22 down grand chord line train, which reaches the station at 10-19 P.M. from availing themselves of the up-train, as they formerly used to do when this train used to start at 10-45 P.M. These passengers have consequently to wait for more than 9 hours before they can find another up-train for continuing their journey, as the next up-train is the 17 up, which is available at 7-35 the next morning. The Coaching Superintendent and the Agent's Secretary have been petitioned in the matter, but as yet neither of the above two petitions has been replied to.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 14th, 1915.

24. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 14th August complains against the inconvenience caused to the public by the paucity of trains on the Bengal Provincial Railway.

Persons who want to travel on the line on Saturdays as well as those who return to Calcutta from their homes on Mondays are put to no end of trouble owing to this inadequacy of train service. There is only one down-train in the morning on Mondays, and unless one can catch it one has either to absent oneself from office or walk the whole distance to Mogra, for travelling by the next train would mean reaching Calcutta at 3 P.M. The paper asks the authorities of the Bengal Provincial Railway to run a train on Mondays, timed to connect with the 34 down or 52 down East Indian Railway train.

BANGALI,
Aug. 12th, 1915.

25. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 12th August quotes from the *Nihar* a paragraph in which it is said that the prevailing drought is doing great injury to the standing crops in the Midnapur district, and especially in the area round Contai town.

Irrigation by tank water is not possible, on account of the tanks having dried up. The authorities are being repeatedly prayed to increase the volume of water in the Orissa Coast Canal and thereby enable the cultivators to irrigate their fields. No delay should be made in this matter, as the flood tide is now at its highest.

(h)—*General.*

NAYAK,
Aug. 10th, 1915.

26. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, writes the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 10th August, is slowly drawing off the veil which hides the doings of the Bihar and Orissa Government.

We do not care to do so, although we know much of what is taking place in the new province, for the reason that the Biharis themselves are still intoxicated with the idea of having got a government of their own, so much so that they are slighting the Bengalis at every step. Why should we then take up their cause and fight for them? In fact, all Bengalis now domiciled in Bihar should come back to Bengal, leaving the Biharis to enjoy the sweets of their own government.

BANGALI,
Aug. 17th, 1915.

27. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 17th August hopes that the Government of Bengal will follow the example of the Government of Bombay and make arrangements

for giving persons fined by law-courts time to deposit the fines imposed on them instead of sending them to jail if they fail to pay them immediately on the passing of sentence.

28. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 12th August has the following :—

"Home affairs."

There are certain things connected with our administration which seem quite a riddle. Highly-placed officials all condemn the use of intoxicants and Government also issues licenses for grog-shops at high rates. At the same time they allow these shops to be opened almost everywhere. These shops yield Government a very handsome income, both in license-fees and in fines from drunken persons.

There is another thing which puzzles us, and that is the Government educational policy. Our boys when they live in their village-homes eat stale food, bathe in and drink foul water and dwell in tumble-down huts. Government says nothing to all that. But as soon as these lads come to Calcutta to prosecute their studies in the city, they have to live in houses which are veritable palaces in comparison with their humble village dwellings, and they are made to dress well, indulge in costly Western sports and, in fact, lead a luxurious life. No wonder that our young men suffer from swelled heads and cherish ideas and ambitions which more often than not remain unfulfilled. Government encourages among our young men the spread of what now goes under the name of high education, and a large number of B. A.'s and M. A.'s are turned out of the University every year. These youths leave the University often with greatly exaggerated ideas of their own capabilities, and when the meed which, they think, ought to be theirs, does not come to them, they feel discontented. Government helps in the production of a large number of graduates, but as soon as these graduates go to it for employment, they are told that there is no room for so many. Even if some of them are taken in, Rs. 50 a month is considered to be quite enough for a black man. Thus the young man, who cannot possibly provide himself with the luxuries and comforts to which he had been accustomed during student life, for anything less than Rs. 300 a month, is told to live on the paltry sum of Rs. 50. Is it any wonder that he should be discontented? It is this discontent which is at the root of all the unrest and anarchism in our country.

29. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 13th August, referring to the recent article in the *New India* of England, in which

"A request." The report of the Public Services Commission.

Indians are asked to be prepared for carrying on a strong agitation in case the report of the Public Services Commission should, when published, prove unfavourable to them, says :—

All educated Indians know that the report of the Commission will be unfavourable to them. Hence the publication of the report will not cause much heart-burning. Of course, the Indian Press will not be wanting in its duty towards the people of the country and will surely protest strongly against all that may be unjustifiable in the report. But then it is not possible for the Indian Press, shackled as it is by the Press Act, to criticise the actions of Government as strongly and independently as the English Press can.

30. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th August warmly

Maulvi Fazl-ul Haq's proposed resolutions in Council.

supports Maulvi Fazl-ul Haq's proposed resolution in Council in favour of creating floating dispensaries in some districts in Eastern Bengal. As regards his resolution about public appointments for Moslems, the paper objects to religion being made a test for admission into the public service. Merit should be the sole test, and Englishmen would not ignore merit in a Moslem candidate simply to favour a Hindu. When will Moslem leaders recognise these simple truths?

31. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 14th August refers to the death of

Death of a football player.

Sushil Kumar Bose, a foot-ball player at Mymensingh from rupture of the bladder. A complaint has been made to the police that it was no accident but deliberately caused. The police should carefully inquire into this charge. There is yet another serious allegation in connection with this death—namely, that after the lad's admission into the local hospital, the Assistant Surgeon, Maulvi Shahajan Ali, showed annoyance whenever he was called on to attend to him. Will not the Surgeon-General inquire into this allegation?

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 12th, 1915

HITAVADI,
Aug. 13th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 16th, 1915.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 14th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 16th, 1915.

32. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th August refers to the recent decision of the Government of India not to constitute advisory boards for income-tax assessments, as proposed by a member of the Supreme Legislative Council some time ago. Unhappily, some of the reasons adduced by Government against the adoption of the proposal are too true. It is true that we are utterly forgetful of public responsibilities and use those responsibilities only to further the ends of individuals or cliques. At the same time it is also true that this evil can largely be minimised by a careful choice of members for the advisory boards by the District Officers. At present District Officers choose for public offices men who prominently thrust themselves on their notice and seek their favour. The work of selection is actually done mostly by the police who dislike really independent and educated men of retired habits. Really good men are not actually wanting in the country to man these boards, but the difficulty is to get them to serve.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 11th, 1915.

33. The *Dainik Baharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 11th August remarks that in India whenever any project of improvement is mooted, the first step taken is the appointment of highly-paid officials, but though the people have to bear such heavy expenditure the benefits they receive are not at all commensurate with the expenses. The Agricultural Department is an instance in point. In America, the Agricultural Department is always ready to help the agriculturists in all possible ways, but here its duty ends with the writing of monographs in the English language, which is unintelligible to the cultivators. Even when vernacular translations of some of them are published, they are written in such stiff language and bad style that they are practically useless. Government should, if they want to do real good to the agriculturists, publish pamphlets dealing with agriculture in as simple language as possible. There should be a popular literature on the subject. Government should keep an eye on the condition of the crops themselves. Steps should be taken to combat diseases of the crops. In short every effort should be made to get real and substantial work with as little expense as possible.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Aug. 16th, 1915.

34. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th August writes that Mr. Coventry, Agricultural Adviser to Government, is about to undertake a tour of five districts in Bengal, lasting eight days in all, in the course of which, it is announced, he will make "a thorough inspection" of dairy farms and jute cultivation. One can well imagine what kind of thorough inspection is possible in eight days! He will probably visit only the Sadar towns, and yet, being an expert, his report will be authoritative and will guide Government. These tours of big officials are really a waste of public money.

BARISAL HITAISHI,
Aug. 9th, 1915.

35. The *Barisal Hitaishi* (Barisal) of the 9th August says that the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell's speech on the resuscitation of industries in Bengal marks the beginning of a new era in this province, nay in all India. "The new era in India"—The Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell's speech. The main cause of dispute between Government and the people of India is the bread problem, resting on the question of the development of industries. Nothing can, therefore, be a matter for greater satisfaction than that Government has become prepared to help and support the development of industries in the country. There is nothing objectionable in the rules framed by Government for the purchase of raw materials produced and articles manufactured in India, provided it does, like the Governments of other countries, help in their production or manufacture and, if necessary, impose import duties on foreign articles.

CHARU MIHIR,
Aug. 10th, 1915.

36. It is not clear, writes the *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 10th August, what moral the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell wanted to teach by the history of the Governor's handkerchiefs. If the moral was that the people and the Government would be doing their duty in the matter of industrial revival in India if they only afforded opportunities for the development of cottage industries, nothing could be more regrettable. How many people can buy silk handkerchiefs and how many such handkerchiefs can be produced by the artisans trained in the art? In fact cottage industries go little beyond proving the intelligence and

artistic capacity of our artisans. They cannot supply our necessities and remove the poverty of our country. For these purposes it is necessary to develop big manufactories worked by machinery. The Indians are tired of hearing the officials lauding cottage industries and agriculture to the skies.

37. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 13th August is disappointed at the reply of Sir William Clarke, Commerce Member of the Government of India, to the Madras Trades Association, with regard to the policy of the Supreme Government in respect of Indian industries. The reply is vague; it does not clearly define the policy of Government in this respect. A clear definition of Government's policy is imperatively necessary at this juncture when, taking advantage of the war, Japan and China are trying to flood the Indian market with their manufactures. India must manufacture all articles of necessity, and in this Government ought to help her. For without State help Indian industries will not thrive.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Aug. 13th, 1915.

38. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 17th August says that all the efforts of the Government of India to resuscitate and develop industries in this country will be of no avail unless it follows the methods adopted in other countries, as, for instance, Japan for the purpose. In Japan, the Government directly encourages industries and helps them with money. Unless this is done in India, there is no chance of her becoming an industrial and manufacturing country. Like the horse in *Æsop's Fables*, industry in India now stands more in need of substantial food than of assiduous grooming.

BANGALI,
Aug. 17th, 1915.

39. In an article under the marginally-noted heading, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 12th August laments the decay of Indian industries due to foreign competition, and says that their revival can never take place without Government help. So far this help has not been a properly organised one, but the paper is glad to find that something is going to be done now. The journal asks Government to give effect to Mr. Swan's recommendations in this connection.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 12th, 1915.

40. Referring to the proposal of opening a museum of industries in Calcutta, the *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 13th August hopes that Government has at last awakened to the necessity of helping Indian industries with money. Although for the present Germany and Austria have been banished from the Indian market, that market has been captured not by the Indians themselves but by the Japanese. Japan is filling it with cheap articles of very inferior quality. Government will make a great blunder if it does not try to save the Indian market from Japanese encroachment.

SAMAY,
Aug. 13th, 1915.

The wealth which Germany is now using to conquer the world was acquired by selling cheap articles of inferior quality to the world. Who knows that Japan will not gradually follow her example?

If Government and the people help the Indian artisans with money and encourage them in other ways, they will surely be able to drive away foreigners from the Indian market.

41. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 10th August writes :—

Jute and war. Everyone thought that after the first shock of the war was over the financial condition of Bengal would improve on account of the price of jute becoming normal again. It is but natural that the war should increase the demand for jute, but the crafty tradesmen are keeping its price down artificially and making enormous profits. This year they have taken advantage of the announcement made by the Governments of England and India prohibiting the export of jute to foreign countries. Jute merchants in this country have now to sell the commodity only to Government, but there is no ground to suppose that Government will not pay its proper price or will object to the selling of the surplus, which will remain after its own requirements have been adequately provided for, to the neutral countries. Government knows all this. It also knows the deplorable condition to which Bengal has been reduced since last year, and the remedy of the situation lies in its hands. All the arts and industries of India have passed into the hands of foreigners, for which Government is mainly responsible. It

CHARU MIHIR,
Aug. 10th, 1915.

is not, therefore, possible for the people of the country, without aid from Government to remedy the present situation. Naturally, the war should raise the price of jute, but instead of doing so, it has reduced it, with the result that many a Bengali will suffer. We hope that Government will direct its attention to this matter and save the lives of the Bengalis by preventing an unnatural reduction in the price of jute.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Aug. 12th, 1915.

42. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 12th August says that the leaders of public opinion in India should, for the present, leave aside such big questions as the

Coolie-recruiting in India.

attainment of self-government, etc., and try their utmost to have the present pernicious system of coolie recruitment in India abolished. If the English people, who made such sacrifices in abolishing the slave trade, come to know of the terrible oppressions practised on Indian coolies, as revealed in Mr. Pearson's report, they will not hesitate to blot out this stain on British administration, for the condition of the Indian coolies is in no way better than that of the slaves.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 14th, 1915.

43. Referring to the marriage of the Maharaja of Puddukota with an Australian lady, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 14th August writes:—

The marriage of the Maharaja of Puddukota.

Travelling in foreign countries and marrying foreign women have become almost an infection among our ruling chiefs. These marriages, though in some cases they are alliances of love, are often the result of infatuation and, sometimes, of inevitable circumstances. There have been instances in which wealthy Indians are put to much trouble by cunning foreign women. The recent case against the Gaekwar of Baroda is a case in point. Some time ago the late Maharaja of Patiala earned the displeasure of the English Government. Indeed, marriage between two persons completely different in nationality, religion, habits, language and ideas, can never be happy.

BANGALI,
Aug. 12th, 1915.

44. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 12th August has the following:—

Ibid.

The Raja of Puddukota, who was travelling in Europe has, says a Madras telegram, married an Australian lady. So long as such marriages will not be prohibited, there will be no good for India. Was the Raja unmarried? If he was married, how could a Christian woman marry a married man? Marriage in the *Gandharva* form is not permissible in the present age. If Princes destitute of the *swadeshi* ideal, ill-bred, intoxicated with European luxury and maddened with desire, are allowed to travel in Europe freely, such incidents are bound to occur. A Raja of the Punjab married a Spanish dancing girl. Another Prince, a Sikh, espoused the daughter of his own European syce. There is no want of such examples. Government will do a service to Native States if it can find out a means of preventing such marriages.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 14th, 1915.

45. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 14th August remarks that the Native States of Baroda and Mysore have gone far ahead of the British Government in the

Education in the Native States.

matter of spreading education among the masses. Primary education has been made free and compulsory in these two States. There are also travelling libraries. The British Government, on the other hand, spends too much money on the police, etc., to be able to do much in this direction. There are also certain officials who look upon the spread of education as prejudicial to the stability of Government.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 12th, 1915.

46. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 12th August publishes a map of the Tippera district showing the area flooded, and

"A map" of the flooded area of Tippera.

says:—

Mr. Beatson Bell says that only 250 square miles of the district have been flooded, but the map shows a flooded area of

1,353 square miles. Besides this, 2,000 square miles of Hill Tippera have been submerged. This is not shown in the map. Mr. Beatson Bell has said nothing about Hill Tippera. One thousand five hundred and seventy three villages have been destroyed. The distress is severe. In the Brahmanbaria Subdivision alone 580 villages require urgent relief.

Famine in Bengal.

47. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 13th August has the following :—

HITAVADI,
Aug. 13th, 1915.

Terrible famine in Bengal.

Want of money, want of clothing, want of diet.

Living on leaves and stalks of plants.

Apprehension in Western Bengal—also distress in Bankura.

Want of sympathy on the part of Musalmans.

We do not know what is in store for Bengal. Future alone knows whether lakhs of the children of the Motherland will be able somehow to manage to live and make Bengal verdant with crops next year or whether Bengal will be depopulated and be turned into a cremation ground. We first received news of famine from Chandpur. Afterwards news of terrible famine have come from all the subdivisions of the Tippera district, and from the Noakhali and Cachar districts. This news has led many large-hearted men to devote themselves to the work of giving relief to the lakhs of famished people and many a generous man to give money for the carrying out of this work. The spirit of service and charity shown by these large-hearted men has made everybody hopeful of the future. A few days ago we thought that if people went on giving money in this manner, the intensity of the distress would gradually be reduced, but now we find more cause for fear than hope. Famine is no longer confined to Eastern Bengal. It has appeared in Western Bengal also. Distress has appeared in many places, and reports of actual famine are coming from Bankura. It is a matter for the most serious deliberation as to how Bengal can be saved. The number of Maharajas, Rajas, zamindars, patnidars, high officers and rich tradesmen in Bengal is not small. If they so desire, they can remove all causes for fear. But unfortunately for the country and its people the soft touch of their lotus-hands have not yet been felt on the skeleton-like bodies of the famishing population. We do not mean to say that rich men are not making good use of their money. We pray to God for the prosperity and happiness of the rich men who are making such use of their money, but while those who have to earn their daily bread, and will themselves have to live on leaves and herbs if the prices go up a little higher, are paying small contributions for the relief of the famished, those who are rolling in wealth show great unwillingness to subscribe to famine relief funds, although they freely subscribe to other funds. Large sums of money are also spent in *barwari* festivities. Portions of these sums can, if spent for famine relief, save the lives of hundreds of men in this unlucky year. Another thing is that most of the famine-stricken people in Eastern Bengal are Musalmans—in some places they form 90 per cent. of the number. Why is there no signs of much eagerness on the part of the Musalman community to relieve their sufferings? There is no want of Nawabs and Amirs among Musalmans. Where are they who have on other occasions been found to act as leaders of the community? We shall be glad to see them subscribing to famine relief funds on the occasion of their present (*Id*) festival. In continuation, the paper publishes harrowing accounts of distress caused by floods and famine at Navinagar, Sasidal, Sarail, Sultanpur, Chunta, Astagram, Brahmanbaria, Budda, Niyamatpur, Kokuni, Sahajadpur and other villages within the Brahmanbaria subdivision and at Sachar, Paikpara, Boalia, Panchgharia, Naranyanpur, Bhanurpur, Machhuakhali, Sahapur, Khargapur, Kajiawa, Sarparh, Garhbhanga, Kasba, Ghitatali and other villages within the Chandpur subdivision of the Tippera district. Numerous people are really starving and will surely die unless relief reaches them soon. At ~~Khariala~~ near Navinagar within the Brahmanbaria subdivision, a man named Ramkumar has actually died of starvation and at Sasidal, a man named Harasundar Banikya has committed suicide. The sight of starving men,

women and children is heart-rending. Many people are going mad, many are leaving their homes. Labour is extremely scarce. Want of clothing is badly felt by women. Diseased people are not getting proper diet. In many places people are living on leaves of trees, herbs and stalks of plants. Private relief societies have been established in many places and they are trying their best to relieve the suffering of the people; but their means are limited and quite inadequate to the necessity of the situation. Reports of water scarcity and distress have come from the Bankura district, Hatasuria, Barjora, Dadhimukh, Gopbanga and about 50 other villages. There are reports of distress from Balasore also.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 12th 1915

48. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 12th August publishes the following correspondence containing accounts of distress, and appeals for subscriptions for relief in different parts of Eastern Bengal:—

1. The Kasba Famine Relief Society gives an account of the sum of Rs. 1,260 which it has up to date received. Of this sum, only Rs. 200 now remains in hand, but the distress in the locality is extremely severe, and relief must be given to the inhabitants of the Neyamatpur, Chandrapur, Bahadurpur, Sardabad, Raditpur and other villages, if they are to be saved from death from starvation. The flood shows no signs of subsiding. An earnest appeal is made for subscriptions.

2. An appeal for subscriptions is made from Amtali, district Bakarganj, where distress is said to be prevailing in an acute form. The local people, with the co-operation of the local Sub-Registrar and Sub-Inspector of Police, have been giving some relief with the money they have collected.

3. Severe distress is said to be prevailing in Panchdona, Amdia, Satgaon, Madhaodi, Shilamande and other unions within the Narayanganj subdivision of the Dacca district. The whole countryside has been flooded. The standing jute and *aus* paddy crops have been mostly destroyed. At the beginning of the current Bengali year Government gave some loans to the cultivators, but the amounts given were very small. Famine now rages in the locality in all its severity, and shows no signs of abating.

4. There is severe distress in the Bajitpur thana in the Mymensingh district and relief is asked from Government.

5. Severe distress prevails in the villages under the Navinagar thana of the Tippera district. Men, unable to bear the sight of the sufferings of their families, are leaving their homes. Heart-rending reports of starvation are coming from all sides. A relief society has been formed and is doing good work. An appeal is made for funds.

6. Repeated floods have caused distress in Sylhet. A relief committee has been formed. Students are collecting doles of rice.

7. An account is given of the condition of the distress in Comilla Sadar and the work of the Comilla Famine Relief Society. It is working in eight unions and giving daily relief to 3,119 men in 102 villages. It has received subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 2,431-12-6 and spent Rs. 3,103-1-6.

8. An account is given by Rai Saheb Rajmohan Das of the work of the Brahmo Mission in Budda, Arail, Agitara, Sarail, Katunisar, Salap, Fakirhati, Kannuich, Manirbag, Madhapara, Dharmatirtha, Chhiyadfula, Maligaon, Barhgunara, Chhotgunara, Bandraduva, Tigar, Shakhahati, Galania, Medda, Bhatera, Kahenia, Tiyaibona, Naddipara, and other villages in the Tippera district. Centres of relief have been opened at Kalikachha and Sabajpur.

BANGALI,
Aug. 14th, 1915

49. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 14th August publishes a letter from the Comilla Famine Relief Association, which is now giving relief to the inhabitants of 102 villages. The number of persons receiving daily help amounts to 3,119 a week, and there is every likelihood of this number increasing. The recent floods have brought indescribable sufferings upon the people. The writer earnestly appeals to the people of Bengal for subscriptions.

Another letter published in the same paper gives an account of the distress in the Brahmanbaria subdivision. In the mauza of Natghar, 250 persons are almost starving. The writer has seen cases of little children crying piteously for food, and there have been two instances in which the sight

of their children's suffering have compelled men to leave their homes. Severe distress also prevails at Bidyakut, Khariala, Kurighar and Sasidal.

A third letter describes the state of things in Chandpur where, it is alleged, about a fourth of the whole population are almost dying of starvation. Several persons have left their homes, because they could not bear to witness the agonies of their wives and children. Of the villages sorely affected, the writer makes special mention of Baitara, Bajarikhola, Sachar, Manuri, Srikalia and Gunti. At Bajarikhola, a man and his wife attempted to commit suicide. At Manuri, the writer saw a boy fainting from exhaustion.

50. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 14th August publishes reports of scarcity from the village of Sasidal (Comilla subdivision), the thana of Muradnagar, the village of Khariala (Brahmanbaria subdivision), Nabinagar, and Kasba (all in the Tippera district) as well as from Tantiband (Pabna), Matwail (Dacca) and Feni (district Noakhali).

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 14th, 1915.

"Terrible scarcity."

51. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 13th August writes:—
We understand that about 3,000 men are literally starving in the Brahmanbaria subdivision and that nearly 100 middle-class men are in sore distress. Cattle are dying by the hundred and the situation has become very grave. The Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell is of opinion that there is no famine in those parts but only a temporary distress due to the failure of the jute trade. Since his visit to the subdivision, there have been more floods, and we ask him to give the place another visit and thus be convinced of the real state of things. There have been instances in which Government's opinion as regards the existence of famine has been found to be wrong; and the present case is an example in point.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 13th, 1915.

Distress in Brahmanbaria.

52. A correspondent of the *Barisal Hitaishi* (Barisal) of the 9th August speaks of the prevalence of distress at Galachipa, in the Bakarganj district. Rangoon rice is the only kind of rice available, but the supply of this even is insufficient. Even people having money are not able to procure it in sufficient quantities. Many families are almost starving. The *aus* paddy harvest will soon be gathered in but it will be a very small one. The prospect of the autumnal crop is very gloomy, for incessant rain and wind are making cultivation impossible.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
Aug. 9th, 1915.

53. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 12th August quotes a paragraph from the *Medinipur Hitaishi*, in which it is said that severe distress prevails at Garbeta and the surrounding places in the Midnapur district. Relief is prayed for.

BANGALI,
Aug. 12th, 1915.

54. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 14th August warmly approves of Government's decision to place a lakh of rupees in the hands of the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division for advancing *takavi* loans to people in the afflicted districts. It is also glad at the decision that 25 per cent. of the collections of the Provincial Relief Funds will be given to the famine-stricken, inasmuch as the war is mainly responsible for the prevailing scarcity and famine.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
Aug. 14th, 1915.

55. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th August is glad to hear that Mr. Beatson Bell is personally inquiring into the agricultural distress in Eastern Bengal. He is not the man to trust in reports made by chaukidars. Lord Carmichael may also be expected to see things with his own eyes. Did he not once travel 3rd class in Madras to experience the discomforts of 3rd class passengers on Indian Railways?

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 16th, 1915.

The distress in Eastern Bengal.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

56. Referring to the case of Sir Shankaran Nair being refused admittance to the Madras war anniversary meeting, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 13th August says that it was a most regrettable incident, for which the Sheriff of Madras has had to apologise to Sir Shankaran. Almost similar

HITAVADI,
Aug. 13th 1915.

"Unfortunate incident"—Sir Shankaran Nair affair.

incidents occurred in Calcutta some time ago, and for them the Government of Bengal had to give an explanation to the public. It is best to treat such incidents as merely unfortunate.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA
O-ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 12th, 1915.

57. Referring to the above, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) of the 12th August writes:—

"Sir Shankaran Nair and the war anniversary.

Some time ago a number of respectable Indian gentlemen had to suffer much humiliation at the hands of the police in Calcutta while they were on their way to the unveiling of Lord Ripon's statue. And now another Indian of position has been insulted in Madras. It is a pity that such things should happen, and we ask the authorities to take steps to prevent their recurrence in future.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 14th, 1915.

58. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 14th August, referring to the same incident, writes that it is most disgraceful that a man of Sir Shankaran's rank and position and his

wife should have been refused admission through the fault of a foolish Sergeant of police. The *Englishman*, writing on this subject, hopes that there will be no official apology in this case as in that of the searches of the carriages of Nawab Shamsul Huda and others in Calcutta some time ago. Apparently the idea is that such an apology would be an insult to the Police Sergeant who refused Sir Shankaran admission. An insult to this European Sergeant would be an insult to Government and the whole English community. Luckily, however, the Sheriff of Madras thinks otherwise, and he has already apologised, thereby enhancing the reputation of his community. Let the man who actually was responsible for this *contretemps* be punished properly.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 12th, 1915

59. Referring to the same subject, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 12th August says that the management of such meetings should be entrusted to responsible men who know

the local celebrities.

BARISAL HITAISHI,
Aug. 9th, 1915.

60. The *Barisal Hitaishi* (Barisal) of the 9th August publishes accounts of the celebration of the war anniversary in different parts of the Bakarganj district, and says that

England entered into the war in a noble spirit to save the world from German barbarism and the destruction of the principles of justice, liberty and international good faith. The English navy, by its mastery of the seas, the English army, by protecting the left wing of the French army, and English money, by saving Russia from a financial breakdown, have saved European civilization from being throttled by German and Austrian arms. The Almighty will surely reward the courageous defenders of all that is good and righteous with victory over the unrighteous German and Austrian depredators.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 13th 1915.

61. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 13th August says that it has received innumerable letters from all parts of Bengal, containing accounts of prayers and other auspicious ceremonies, held on the 4th August for the victory of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. May the earnest prayer of the loyal subjects of His Imperial Majesty throughout the Empire be fulfilled and victory attend the arms of the Allies, who are defending the great cause of freedom and justice.

BANGALI,
Aug. 10th, 1915.

62. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 10th August has the following:—

"Say, on Mother Tara, where am I to stand for shelter?"

We have already said, and we say it again, that there is no reason whatever for thinking that Indians in coming forward with offers of assistance to England in her terrible trouble have been foolishly impelled by a mirage of expectation. The spirit actuating Indians is somewhat like this.

"It is not that I love thee in the expectation that thou wouldst love me in return; it is an inborn instinct of mine that I care for nobody else but thee." Verily, ordinary Indians, highly-placed Indians, eminent and wealthy Indians, illiterate Indians, are all embodiments of unselfish loyalty. Even English publicists who are ill-disposed towards Indians admit as much. Indians do not care for anybody but Englishmen—one can assert this on oath—they are not foolishly acting under any temptation of a reward, or any expectation of securing good-will or rights in return for their loyalty. It is no trait in their character to calculate profits and losses in this way. If it were, politics in this country would not be so devoid of disturbing influences. The radical principle of the national life of Indians may be given in the language of our great

poet. "Love does not seek any barter, merely in the act of loving it finds fulfilment of its desires." Nobody but one who is utterly without sentiment will be able to deny that loyalty in this country is based on love of this kind. What we get, how little we get, that we get nothing at all—even that matters nothing. We are incapable of self-deceit.

But we are forced to talk, if the question is raised. Those who are the leaders of the country are bound to think of the country's future. The statement has been made that changes in the constitution of the British Empire will inevitably follow when the war ends; and both in England and in India it is also being said that those changes will involve changes in India as well. If, therefore, changes are to come, it is both natural and inevitable that our leaders should discuss the kind of changes in the administrative system which will be beneficial and acceptable to Indians.

So those in the positions of leaders, who wish well to India, have taken up the discussion of this question, most carefully observing the necessary limitations—just a few small hints, a bit of conjecture, a short narration of the hopes and aspiration of Indians. We see that even that has become quite intolerable to a number of Anglo-Indians. They say that in these dark days it is idiotic to discuss what position Indians will occupy when the Empire is reconstituted. In other words, it is not right to disclose such unpleasant truths at this time.

From these remarks of the English community referred to above, it is clear that the exuberant display of loyalty which has filled the whole world with amazement has not cured these writers of their narrow-minded anti-Indian spirit; rather it has made that spirit worse.

These men declare that those who are rousing hopes of securing self-government in the breasts of their compatriots are scheming fellows; the present is not the time to hold out hopes impossible of fulfilment to the masses; the agitators quite know this and are knowingly trying to raise difficulties for the English: they are not sinning in ignorance—their motives are not good.

It is needless to say that we are not going to explain to these selfish parasites whether the motives actuating our leaders are good or bad. But we ask: Are we to postpone indefinitely all thoughts of our future? If this subject is discussed in times of peace, unrest is created in the land. If the subject is broached in times of unrest, the seditious spirit is strengthened. At a time when the entire population of all the colonies and their political leaders are thinking of the coming changes in the constitution of the British Empire, and are suggesting the inclusion of India as a member of that federation of States, it is counted a heinous crime to make known to Government and to the English public the opinions of Indians on this subject, or even to try to put a limit to our political hopes and aspirations. It is only to harass the English that these scheming leaders are seeking to make the impossible possible, are trying to incite unrest—this is what our English well-wishers understand.

What we want to know now is, what are we to do? What is the course left to us? Say, oh Mother Tara, where are we to stand for shelter?

There is a proverb in our country to the following effect: "In winter, you suffered from goose-flesh because of the cold and in summer from prickly-heat: When was it then, oh child, that you were a beauty?" In winter, because of the goose-flesh and in summer because of the prickly-heat—the beauty's looks were always the same. We are in the same condition. When are we to open our lips? When are we to think of our future? When are we to decide the course of our future? When are we to make known to our masters the hopes of the 330 millions who depend on their favour? In winter, we suffered from goose-flesh; in summer we are intensely troubled with prickly-heat. Broadly speaking, we have two seasons—and in the two seasons we suffer from two troubles. When will our beauty stand revealed? When are we to show off our beauty?

We are constrained to broach this unpleasant topic to-day in order to let Government know a plain truth. The people of the country believe that English editors in this country can commit endless improprieties with impunity. We are not sorry for that. In a case where we are guilty of an offence, for which we have to pay a heavy penalty, exactly in the same case, an English editor enjoys specially favoured treatment. There is no harm in that either.

But unless English editors are warned to conduct themselves with a little more restraint, in these bad times, unrest is bound to manifest itself in the country.

That Indians should be included in the future federation of British States and should enjoy self-government—this prospect may fill Indians with delightful hopes. And if that expectation is not realised, those among Indians to whom hopes mean life and death, so to speak, may possibly feel anguish because of the failure of their hopes. Of course there is room for such a possibility. But that possibility can become an actuality only when peace is established after the war, not before then.

But considering how the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* have got infuriated at the sight of the red rag, and are coming forward to gore our leaders with their lowered horns, we can either recall the advice of Chanakya (to keep at ten cubits' distance from a horned animal) or dismiss it with a smile. But is that possible for Government? Is it safe or proper for Government to keep quiet and inactive in this matter?

Let Government consider and analyse what the people of the country will think when they see this spirit on the part of the *Statesman* and other equally intelligent people. What the conquered people of India may be led to think in these dark days we shall not point out in complete detail. It is our country which interests us. We cannot imitate English editors, and divesting ourselves of all feeling, jeopardise the welfare of the whole country in order to achieve our own purposes, and gratify a spirit of emulation, pleasant for the time being.

The idea is that the matter should not be discussed now. When it is taken up again you will find that things will be where they were before.

Of course this is not what the English nation is saying. Such cannot be the intention of the British Government either. It is not even in accordance with the hopeful messages of Queen Victoria, whom Indians will always remember, or of Emperor Edward VII, who loved his subjects so much, or of the mighty Emperor George V, who loves India. In our view, the men who are creating doubts in this way in the minds of the people of the country about the future of India deserve to be punished. At least let steps be taken to mask (gag?) them. They are bringing trouble both on the rulers and the ruled, unnecessarily creating discontent, despair and doubt in the land. If Government brings them under control, at least we shall be free from all anxiety.

BANGALI,
Aug 11th, 1915.

63. The following appears in the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 11th August :—

"Self-government."

Village panchayats existed in our country in the ancient times though we do not know whether the same may be said of self-government. The *Puranas* give abundant proof that in those days the king used to govern the country in accordance with the advice of the people. The great Rishi Manu describes the king as "the great god in a human form." A certain Hindu poet echoes this remark, or rather this commandment, of the Rishi and says, that the duty of the king is to give satisfaction to his subjects. If the great oracles of Koila Ghat (the *Englishman*), Chowringhee (the *Statesman*), Prayag (the *Pioneer*), and the Punjab (the *Civil and Military Gazette*), care to study the history of Hindu village institutions as compiled by Maine, we may be spared a good deal of annoyance in the shape of bickerings in the field of politics. Leaving aside the *Puranas* we learn from history that king Gopaldev used to realise taxes from his subjects with the object of ridding the country of *Matsyanyaya* (the spectacle of the strong oppressing the weak—*lit.*, the example of the fish—the bigger fish preying on the smaller fry). Babu Akshay Kumar Maitreya, the well-known historian, referred to the history of Gopaldev in the course of his lecture at the Senate Hall on Friday last. The people of Bengal elected Gopaldev to the throne for the purpose of protecting the good, destroying the wicked, establishing righteousness, and saving the weak from the oppression of the strong. The ancestors of persons, who are now adepts in the art of ko-towing and have become mere puppets in the hands of others, used in the old days to be real rulers of men and own zamindaris which were little kingdoms in themselves. It was but a short time ago that the "Twelve Bhaumiks" made all Bengal tremble at their might.

There is no doubt that Indians used to manage the administration of their country themselves, though they might not have enjoyed what we now know by the name of self-government. But let all that go, for it will serve no useful purpose to discuss now what we had before and what we have lost since. What we had we have lost altogether. What we are badly in need of at the present moment is the thing known in English political parlance as self-government. And educated Indians have long been trying to obtain this right. Many Englishmen in this country as well as in England had so long been in favour of India obtaining self-government under the British Raj, but since the breaking out of war in Europe, Indian self-government has been tabooed, and these Englishmen now consider it to be a thing which Indians should always be kept away from. Babu Surendra Nath Banerji has always been agitating for self-government and trying to educate his countrymen for that privilege according to his own light. Every leading man in India hankers after this privilege and the Bengali Brahmin, Surendra Nath longs for this delicious fruit, though it is too high on the tree for his reach. Self-government has been sought after by every Indian race and every Indian leader.

Hope for self-government has been aroused in the country again, and people are now discussing what India will gain when the whole British Empire, of which India forms a part, is recast in a new mould. In our yesterday's issue we gave our readers some idea of the venom which the "sun-baked" English journalists of this country are pouring forth in connection with this discussion, and the following quotation from an article in the *Englishman* will serve as a specimen of the queer logic which has been put forward in the course of the discussion.

The *Englishman* says:—

"Everyone looks forward to the time when India will be part of a Federated Empire, and we are amongst those who believe that this is not far distant. But it is foolish and mischievous—especially at the present moment—for any leader of Indian public opinion to encourage the belief that India is fit for self-government. It is very far from fit, as any one who reads the reports and records of local authorities and Provincial Councils knows only too well, and as any intelligent person can see merely by glancing around him in a casual way. Mr. Banerji should know it too, and he is old and experienced enough to know that talk such as that in which he is now indulging merely raises false hopes doomed to disappointment. If he wishes to render a real service to India in these critical times, he will do it by keeping silence, since the only other work of which he seems to be capable is building foolish castles in the air."

We will not give our readers a Bengali translation of the above. The *Englishman* means to say that India may have self-government some time but not now. When she is to get it, it will be decided by that paper, so we are not to clamour for it now. Besides, adds the paper, it is foolish and mischievous to raise false hopes in the minds of the vast Indian population at a critical time like the present, and to encourage those who are guilty of this mischief would mean utter ruin for the country. Well, be it so, but may we ask why the boon, which has always been longingly wished for by the entire population of India ever since the dawn of political activity in this country, and to the pursuit of which Surendra Nath has devoted his whole life, has suddenly been declared to be a great sin? There is a thing known as polite language. One may, if he chooses, prefer the language of Billingsgate to this and thus show to the world his own nature and taste, but one can never talk sense and reason thereby. What has led the *Englishman* to mark out Surendra Nath for its venomous attacks? Perhaps, like a cook picking up out of a pot of boiled rice only a single grain to see whether the whole of the contents of the pot has been well cooked, the *Englishman* has caught hold of the most handy man and poured upon him the dirt of Koila Ghat. The attack on Surendra Nath is not meant for him alone but also for Matilal, Madan Mohan, and in fact, for every Indian leader who advocates self-government.

We will take this opportunity to give our readers a true idea of the nature of the *Englishman* and other "friends of India" of the same kidney. If it be "foolish and mischievous" for Indian leaders to try to find out the best

means for the development of our national life, is there any leader in any country who is not guilty of a similar offence? Is the advice of persons, who consider the hopes and aspirations of the country as mischievous of any value? Even if we be not fit for self-government, the *Englishman* must at least admit that we are fit for being governed by our rulers. Let that government then continue, but save us from government by such English newspapers, as the *Englishman*. We will not discuss here whether or not our hope of self-government is false. Every hope in the world is false more or less, and hopes of political boons very often prove to be so. We know this very well. In the present instance, however, it is Englishmen themselves who have raised hopes in the minds of the people of India. We are not in favour of the counting of chickens before they are hatched. At the same time we know that if ever these "false" hopes prove to be true it will not be the result of any generosity, good wish, kind advice, consent or carefully measured out favour of the *Englishman* and other journals like it.

The *Englishman* does not think that India will ever get self-government, but it says that we must wait for that event, though it admits that "it is not far distant." Why then did the paper fly into a rage as soon as Surendra Babu became the lark to herald the dawn of that happy day?

We have not taken all this trouble just for the purpose of protesting against the *Englishman's* remarks, though the outcry raised against the idea of India having self-government is disturbing the country's peace. We reproduce below the remarks made by *New India* in connection with the vitriolic outpourings of newspapers of the *Englishman* school. We may tell our countrymen that these journals do not by any means voice the opinions of the English race. Our contemporary of the *New India* says:—

"We do not know what most to admire in this gem of a paragraph—its knowledge or politics or its journalistic sense of courtesy. The writer however, seems to be a new recruit to Indian affairs, else there was no need at all for this ebullition. Mr. Banerji is not the only Indian who is indulging in the 'false' hope of attaining self-government, nor is this the first time when he advocates it. Moreover, if the *Englishman* believes that the day "is not far distant" when India will be a part of the Federated Empire, why should it fall foul of Mr. Banerji? A Federated Empire must mean for India either self-government or thralldom. Mr. Banerji takes the reasonable view, does the *Englishman* dream of a Federation of the Empire in which India is to be a thrall to the Colonies as well as to Great Britain, the only slave amid free communities? That shall never be."

The observations quoted above mean that India must never be a thrall to a Federated Empire composed of Great Britain and her Colonies. "That," remarks *New India*, "shall never be." If now we echo these sentiments and say, "That shall never be," will the *Englishman* and its followers order us to be hanged?

BANGALI.
Aug: 16th, 1915.

64. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 16th August, discussing the necessity of courtesy on the part of Government officials towards people in India, writes that many Englishmen are angry with educated Indians because of the political aspirations voiced by them publicly, but these men forget that without the public discussion of these political aspirations, Government would be kept in the dark and might find itself suddenly confronted with trouble. Anyway, courtesy and patience on the part of officials towards the public are badly needed in India. Lord Morley once put it—"India is the only country where bad and overbearing manners are a political crime." Government have often issued circulars enjoining on their officers the necessity of being courteous towards the people, but these precepts are not always obeyed in practice. European high officials are sometimes discourteous towards their Indian subordinates and these, too, are often discourteous towards their countrymen at large. Such offence is only punished by a transfer or a period of compulsory absence on leave. This is not enough. What is wanted is that the Hobhouse Commission's recommendation should be followed and officers should be made to feel that their promotion depends on their cultivating good and friendly relations with the people among whom they move.

65. Referring to the memorial of the Indian student community in England to the Secretary of State for India and the War Minister regarding the enlistment of Indians as military officers, the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 14th August is sorry that Indians have not been allowed to enter the army as officers even in England. If the Royal order that Europeans only are eligible for the posts of officers stands in the way, this difficulty may be removed by substituting "Europeans or British subjects" for "Europeans" in that order.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 14th, 1915.

66. Anent the above, the *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 14th August also takes the same view. In its opinion it would have been well if the concession was granted to men... of high families and of approved loyalty. The effect of such a concession would have been of a far-reaching character.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Aug. 14th, 1915.

67. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 14th and 15th August supports the action of Government in interning Germans in India. It says that no one should, like the Archbishop of Simla, take exception to this act.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 14th, 1915
and Aug. 15th, 1915.

68. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 16th August refers to a report that German emissaries attempted to tamper with the loyalty of Indian Moslems who recently visited their holy places by distributing seditions leaflets among them, and remarks that it is strange that these evil-minded Huns, worshippers of "Kultur," should not know that loyalty is inherent in the Indian character and that the Indians are attached wholeheartedly to British rule because of the peace, happiness and good government they enjoy under it.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 16th, 1915.

69. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 9th August, reviewing the operations in the eastern theatre of the war, observes that military experts declare that Russia has shown the utmost prudence and sagacity in abandoning Warsaw, in pursuance of her policy of 1812 and 1813. Theoretically this view is correct; but practically the position is unsound, because the present time is quite different from the days of Napoleon.

PERSIAN EDITION
OF THE
HABUL MATIN,
Aug. 9th 1915.

In those days there were no railways, while now there are many railway communications. The damages which it took months to repair in those days can now be made good in the course of a few days. If it be the intention of the Russians to follow the plan of the days of Napoleon, they are certainly mistaken.

The Russians can by no means be blamed for falling back; they should rather be praised for having stood firmly for a year against three strong Powers and rendered great help to the Allies. It cannot be said that the Allies of Russia have not appreciated her services. From the commencement of the war up to this time they have given her all sorts of help in money, in officers and in ammunition so far as they could. They have expressed their admiration for, and gratefulness to, her. From Mr. Asquith's utterances it would appear that England has not, and will not withhold from Russia any help that she can give. It is also evident that Russia will not make separate peace.

70. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th August, discussing the military situation in the eastern theatre of the war, writes that the Russian soldiers in the forts east of Novo Georgievsk appear now to be entirely hemmed in by the Germans. Again the Germans are reported to be advancing south and east of Lumza and to have occupied the railway junction south-east of Ostrov. This is most serious and indicates that one of the wings of the Russian line has been broken. Russia will now be forced to evacuate the Narew region to save her troops from being surrounded by the enemy. The Russian Commander-in-Chief recognising this, is falling back, but this withdrawal means that all hope of rescuing Novo Georgievsk is gone. The Germans are rapidly advancing east towards Brest, and it is practically impossible to force through their lines and advance 30 miles further on towards Novo Georgievsk. The Russian line has now German troops on both its flanks. The Germans are

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 16th, 1915.

apparently trying to cut off the retreat of the Russians, but there is no possibility of their successfully doing it till they can advance in the northern region of Kovno—Grodno—Assowez, which so far they have failed to do.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 14th, 1915.

71. The following appears in the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 14th August :—

The war.

Warsaw has fallen and the Kaiser is reported to have said that his destructive sword has dealt Russia a blow from which she will not recover before another six months, and his troops will within a short time make new conquests. From all this we are inclined to think that Germany will first crush Servia and Montenegro and create trouble in the Balkans. In fact, more than a lakh of German troops have already been mobilised on the Servian and Roumanian frontiers. Her next move will be to conquer Switzerland and put pressure upon Italy. She will then attempt to advance towards Marseilles and take a port on the Mediterranean Sea. Germany has at last come to realize that she is not being able to do anything in the North Sea and will not be able to do much there. If she can create naval bases for herself on the east and west sides of the Mediterranean Sea, she will be able to make England's sea route to India dangerous. We should think that Germany will try to do this before long, and the Kaiser's boast contains hints of such a move. We will speak more fully of the move in a few days' time.

PERSIAN EDITION
OF THE
HABLUL MATIN,
Aug. 9th, 1915.

72. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 9th

Value of Italy's participation in the war.

August says that up till now Italy has done nothing remarkable and that undue importance was attached to her participation in the war. It was understood that as a result of Italy's participation in the war the position of the Allies would be considerably strengthened, but nothing of the kind has happened during the past two months that Italy has been fighting against Austria. Up to this time Italy has not declared war against Germany and Turkey; and if her progress against Austria continues at this slow rate, it cannot be conceived that she will ever declare war against those two Powers.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 14th, 1915.

73. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 14th August writes :—

New phases of the war.

According to Mr. Hales, Lord Kitchener will soon take a step which will drive Germany out of Belgium. A writer in the *Englishman* also says that before long there will be a big naval engagement in the North Sea, in which the German navy will either have to surrender or be sent to the bottom of the sea. Lord Kitchener's recent visit to the front and his conference with Generals Joffre and French, as well as Mr. Asquith's inspection of the British navy all incline one to think that a decisive naval engagement is to take place very soon. Germany, however, will not be easily lured into the trap set for her by England and France, but will try to checkmate their move by attacking Italy through Switzerland. She has already established some influence in the Balkan States. Greece, or at least the King and Queen of Greece, are wholly in favour of German interests. Bulgaria has always been devoted to Germany, and this devotion has increased since the fall of Warsaw. It is, therefore, unlikely that Roumania will side with England, France and Russia. Germany will thus be able to crush Servia and Montenegro and make her power supreme in the Balkan States. But for the British navy Germany would now be the master of the world. And Germany knows this. Hence she will first establish her supremacy in the Balkan States, take Constantinople and try to penetrate into Asia. If Lord Kitchener can thwart these moves of Germany the war will come to a speedy end, or else it will go on for another year.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Aug. 17th, 1915.

74. The following appears in the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 17th August :—

"Asia's anxiety."

Just as the Western nations want to keep the countries on either side of the Atlantic a sacred preserve for white men, Japan is trying to do a similar thing for yellow races on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Europe has now no time to think of this "Yellow Peril," but America has realised the situation. The recent treaty between China and Japan will unify the entire yellow population from Japan to Burma. Germany is the only European Power who is trying a counter-move against the "Yellow Peril" in the shape of Pan-Islamism, which she is doing her best to encourage by spreading her influence over Moslem countries. Even during the war

Germany is pushing the Baghdad Railway forward so that she can extend her arm as far as possible. In Europe Germany fears only the Slavs, and that is why she wants to crush Russia, then go to Turkey's aid through Servia, and Montenegro and lastly to possess herself of "Western Asia." Germany at first thought that she would be able to finish England and France very easily and that she would crush Russia afterwards, but she has had to alter her plan. She has, of course, dealt a very severe blow to Russia, and though she may not keep the latter down for ever she will be free to push on her plan in the east for the next six months. If, however, the Allies can force the Dardanelles Germany's move will be baffled.

75. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 12th August has the following:—

"Our boys"—Brahmo gentlemen encouraging College students to take up relief work.

We shall say something about our boys to-day. Since the *Ardhodaya Yog* we have known that our boys are very active and skilful in rendering service. This was made quite clear on the occasion of the Damodar floods. Lord Hardinge himself noticed the fact. It is the boys who constitute the foci of our strength, so to speak, our future hopes. If they grow up to be real men, our future will be a bright one, so we must look after them now with the utmost care. Parents in Bengal practise ideal self-denial in rearing their offspring. They submit to all privations, including semi-starvation, in order to be able to give their children an English education. If they stake their everything and accept poverty in order to bring up their boys, the boys on their part owe a duty to their parents. They can discharge this obligation if they regularly pursue their studies and pass out as M. A.'s and B. L.'s. Of course, making money is largely a matter of luck, but to secure an education and make a man of oneself is a matter not of chance, but of effort on one's own part. If the boys regularly pursue their studies, they make some return to their parents for the sacrifices which the latter make throughout life for their sakes. They get the consolation of feeling that their enormous troubles have not gone in vain.

Furthermore, Government has certain claims on its subjects. If the people are loyal, the Government feels happy and contented. If our boys are well-educated, honest, self-restrained, humble and obedient, they can never be seditious. Government knows this, and that is why it is taking such great care of the education of our boys in these days. Government now actively tries to prevent sensation-mongers from corrupting our students, so that they might not give up their studies and turn agitators and become arrogant and disobedient. Government cannot be blamed for doing all this. It is the duty of rulers to train up their subjects to their own liking. Only those subjects who help their rulers in the discharge of this duty are entitled to be called loyal and well-wishers of the community, and we shall never be found remiss in this duty, for we know that if our boys become fond of agitation and sensation-mongering, the interests of the country will be injured and unrest will be created in the community. We feel that the "Babus" have not yet benefited, cannot ever benefit the community to anything like the extent to which Government can benefit it and has benefited it. We shall gain by co-operating with Government, but through opposition we shall lose a hundred times more. We feel this because we have come to recognise our Babus for what they really are. And we are not afraid to speak out what we really feel.

The funny thing is that it is the students who constitute the one reservoir of active strength in our community. Without the students, the Babus cannot get up any sensation, so they try first of all to incite the boys. It is no longer possible to stir up our boys with political speeches. Hence attempts are made to stir them up on pretexts connected with floods and famines. Lord Hardinge praised the students on the occasion of the Burdwan floods; hence least trouble is to be apprehended if that tune is now adopted, and attempts are therefore being made to stir up the boys in that connection. Efforts are being made to induce them to give up their studies and send them to Tippera, Brahmanbaria and elsewhere. The Babus will not send their own sons, or the sons of their friends—attempts are made to send up only those who live here in messes away from their guardians, having come from distant

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villages. How can you ask the son of another man to take up work to which you cannot put your own son? The Babus cannot answer this question. So we appeal to the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell and Dr. Deva Prasad to save our students. These students are not the slaves of our Babus that they are to be commanded to do all kinds of dangerous work. There is no dearth of workers being felt—there are the workers of the Ram Krishna Mission, there are the local Committees; and many respectable gentlemen of Eastern Bengal are actively doing relief work, so nobody asks for more workers. Why then this attempt to create a sensation by despatching students? Government is not indifferent in this matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell waded through the floods to see things everywhere with his own eyes. Government has men and money enough at command. Why then do you seek to ruin these boys? Why induce them to give up their studies and betake themselves to work not in their proper sphere?

The case of the Damodar floods was peculiar. It was a sudden visitation which ruined a whole tract of country. Everybody apprehended that there would be a serious loss of life unless prompt relief was provided. Even the District Magistrate asked for relief-workers, so it was necessary to employ students in that work. The floods on the present occasion have not been as serious as that, and the local respectable people are asking only for money and not for boys. Why then this attempt to create a sensation by sending up the boys? The workers of the Ram Krishna Mission have been at work at Chandpur for three months now. They suffered great difficulties at the outset for want of funds. No one then did anything to help them by raising subscriptions. Now that the sensational reports about a flood have appeared, great activity is being displayed in the matter of holding meetings and raising subscriptions. You did not seem to care when Maulvi Liyaqat Husain asked for help. Why then are you so very eager now to send up boys? If these boys leave College, who is to make the requisite percentages of attendance for them? The Burdwan floods injured many students in this way and it was the parents of the boys who ultimately paid for this loss. This time also they will suffer, while you will enjoy all the fun, the papers will sing your praises, while the boys will find their studies interfered with and they may even contract disease by visiting the flooded areas. This is fine patriotism, a fine way of serving the country. You will sit secure on land and send the boys into the dangerous stream. Why should not you, grown up men yourselves, undertake relief work? Why not take up with you men who have given up their studies?

We would not have said all this if Dr. Prankrishna had not sought to make speeches calculated to stir up our College students. We would have remained silent if only Brahmo boys had gone up with the consent of their gurdians. We are forced to make this strong protest only because efforts were made to stir up those boys who live here without guardians, who have not yet cast off the glamour of Calcutta life. So long as older people are alive, we will not permit boys to be sent up to the flooded areas. Dr. Prankrishna, Krishna Kumar Babu, Sachindra Prasad and others might all have gone themselves to the distressed areas. They are to live in Calcutta and travel 2nd class in European costume up to Chandpur and leave the students to wade through the water and do all the harassing work—this can never be. In days gone by there used to be panics about the abduction of children and in these days, our political Brahmo brethren have taken up the work of abducting children, but we must rescue them from the clutches of these abductors. Teach religion and morals to the boys, make them listen to music and to your whining prayers—we shall say nothing thereto, but we can never allow you to stir up foolish youths and bring them into trouble. We have already asked Government and Dr. Deva Prasad to be careful in this matter and we shall do so again, if necessary.

We know everything, we know the root-causes of the cult of anarchy. Each of these political prosecutions ends in the conviction of a youth. We feel that a rib in our bodies is broken. We feel the keenest anguish only because we know what has brought it all about. We shall not allow you again to play that game unhampered. We shall stake our lives in attempting to save the youths. We shall remain steadfast in this resolution, no matter how much

you may abuse us. Do not imagine that we shall again leave to your tender mercies those with whom lies the future of our race. We shall not permit you again to play with boys the tricks you have been playing since 1906. You would have hidden your heads in shame if you had the least spark of affection for your sons. Do not you know what ruin you have wrought? Have you forgotten it already? We appeal to the British people to save our boys—else everything will be lost.

76. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 10th August remarks that while Maulvi Liyaqat Husain, the *Hitavadi* and the Ramkrishna Mission are regularly publishing detailed accounts of the subscriptions they are receiving for famine relief and the payments they are making to different relief societies out of them, the Brahmos have not yet published any such accounts.

Accounts of subscriptions raised by different bodies for famine relief.

77. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 11th August has the following:—

At times we really do feel inclined to get angry with Government. From what we see, we feel inclined to remark that Government through its indifference is encouraging the commission of numerous thefts and robberies. It seems that Government in its indifference is protecting thieves. Recently in eight successive articles we clearly pointed out the facts about the National Bank. What steps has Government taken in connection therewith? Anybody and everybody raises subscriptions, raises lots of money on the plea of relieving famines and floods. Cannot that be regulated by means of rules and prohibitions? Anybody whatsoever who raises subscriptions should be bound from time to time to furnish vouchers and account for disbursements to an official auditor. If such a rule existed, many people would act with circumspection. There used to be a proverb in the past which ran:—"Pouring into the river things which belong to the East India Company." Now the proverb is "The man who gets money from subscriptions makes it vanish clean." Society would be benefited if Government put even the mildest check on this indulgence in waste and extravagance.

"Insurance companies and the dexterity of thieves."

We have published the truth about all the funds, beginning from the National Fund down to the Damodar Flood fund. It would be well if, as representatives of the people of the country, Government demanded to be furnished with accounts of these tricky concerns. At least all wise men in the country will admit that Government would be doing a good thing thereby. What was to happen has happened. Government will do what it considers best. But Provident Funds, Life Insurance Companies, Marriage Insurance Companies, Dharma Samavayas—how many are the varieties of tricky concerns being organised. Agents are moving about the villages, deluding people and collecting subscriptions. Though Government knows, how that money is being disposed of, are any effective preventive measures being taken? In the Punjab *swadeshi* banks became insolvent and dropped off, like a crop of *Sephalika* flowers. There were wails throughout the country. What did Government do in that connection? There have been any number of failures of Provident Funds in Bengal, any number of Life Insurance Companies turned bankrupt,—who can count them all? We have heard that the managers of some of the companies are seeking to escape scotfree by feigning madness. Others again, by keeping the account books in order, while they have eaten up the core like a wood-apple eaten up by an elephant, (reference is to the popular belief in the wood-apples eaten by an elephant being found intact in appearance in its droppings), defy both Government and society and disappear. We admit that the people of the country are utter fools and that this is why dishonesty is so rife all over the country. We admit that Government can do nothing if the people of the country deliberately allow themselves to be cheated. We admit that there are the law courts, and that by resort to them, a good many frauds can be detected. But at the same time we must say this. Since English education has been introduced into the country, the masses have regarded the English-educated Babus with some amount of respect. These English-educated men are skilful writers and talkers, they can captivate the hearts of the public and can cheat the ordinary villager of his savings. English-educated men are devoid of all sense of their temporal and spiritual interests,

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without any ideas about right and wrong, any discrimination between a sin and an act of merit. If by any means whatsoever they can make money they think that the object of their existence is fulfilled. Under such circumstances, the simple, trustful, respectful rustic is bound to be cheated at every step by the English-educated man. Then again, most people cannot afford to face the trouble of instituting a prosecution. Everybody has his own regular avocation to attend to, most people live from hand to mouth, generally they cannot afford to attend courts, suspending their own trade or occupation. Under English rule it has become so very difficult and expensive to secure justice from the courts, that the average man, though he is cheated at every step, declines without mature consideration to seek the help of the law courts. Litigation has become almost a profession—it is the occupation of a particular class of men. It is they alone who do this work and know how to do it. Moreover, without the strong backing of money, men and brains, one cannot win a law suit. If one in lodging a complaint against a company, cannot show a greater backing of strength in men, money and brains than that company, there is no end to the harassments to which the prosecutor is subjected. It is for these reasons that our English-educated men, versed in the law and skilful cheats as they are, are finding it possible to make a living by cheating people. We cannot say who are the cheats and who are the honest men. But from time to time, a wail coming from all over the country reaches our ears, and that wail throws us off our mental equilibrium—hence we are forced to write many things in a general way. Government does of course occasionally try by inquiries to find out and expose the cheats and make them known to the public, but those efforts are only partially successful, for the facts are not brought to the knowledge of all people quite completely. It is true that this evil has been partially checked by the institution of Co-operative Credit Societies through the agency of the State, but there is no lack of worthy folk among us who, though they receive payment for long advertisements, do not hesitate to hold up Co-operative Credit Societies to obloquy. And these Life Insurance Companies are so many centres of party intrigue. The party which is employed by the company in its offices and gets paid, goes about singing its praises. The other party, which for lack of votes finds itself deprived of all influence, girds up its loins to point out the faults of the business. It is difficult to say who are dishonest and who are honest. And yet this much is clear, that the work of the company is not proceeding rightly.

Our achievements in the name of self-government are many and notable. Thinking that we had acquired the qualities of Englishmen in respect of everything, we laid out many snares in order to attain equality with the English; but what were to have made us famous brought only disgrace on us, and it is the simple and inoffensive people of our own country who have fallen into those snares. Wherever there is work involving the co-operation of a number of people, there is trouble. Wherever there is work to be done by means of subscriptions, thefts are committed; whereas when the work is conducted by one individual it proceeds smoothly. Work also proceeds very satisfactorily where the method of procedure is strictly indigenous and of the old type. All the trouble lies in the imitation of English ways. Ruin lurks where there are shirts and coats, spectacles and cigars, where the hair is parted in the middle of the head and a watch is used, where a beard is worn or a stick is carried. In all these cases, while the income is small, the expenses are great. So in every such case, there are thefts, frauds, party-feeling and enmity. One's heart bursts to have to say it, but since 1890 our Bengali Babus have been trying to instruct themselves in the business of match-manufacture, but that process of instruction is not finished up to date. And far from utilising the opportunity afforded by this war to start match-factories in every town and village and capture the match-market, we are passing our days using worthless Japanese matches, burning our hands and faces in the process. To whom are we to point this out and how much are we to say? Of course in learning a new art, one does commit mistakes at the start, but they can be rectified later on, if one so wishes. Why has the Banga Lakshmi Cloth Mill not yet succeeded in putting itself in order? We cannot blame the people of the country. They are always doing whatever they are being asked to do. You will not find such people anywhere else in the world. Simple-hearted, generous-minded, trustful and

patient—where else will you find such people? Since even with such a country and such a people and with such a favourable opportunity, you have not been able to do anything,—since rather you have ruined the country, filled it with thieves, converted it into a veritable playground for cheats, it were better that you were dead, O English-educated men, who profess attachment to the cause of India, and who are insincere in speech! Whom am I to blame? The boat sank through my own fault;—not amidst a storm nor amidst a whirlpool, but in the peaceful still waters of the river have I sunk the laden boat.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 21st August 1915.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 21st August 1915.

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**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE
BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	"Habul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bissarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto	...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	"Rels and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700

II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

841. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that an incident happened in the court of the Special Tribunal at Barisal, after the conclusion of the evidence of prosecution witnesses in the fifteenth case, which needs more than passing notice. A Barisal correspondent states that

An incident in the court of the Barisal Special Tribunal.

the defence witnesses were called, but not one appeared. The Commissioners asked the defence pleader to explain this extraordinary circumstance, whereupon he said he had heard that the junior Sub-Inspector of the Matbaria police-station had threatened the witnesses with prosecution under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, with the result that they were frightened away. In a trial before the Special Tribunal, the decision of the Commissioners is final. There is no appeal against it, even when they pass a death sentence. That being so, the gravity of the alleged offence of the Police Sub-Inspector cannot be overstated. If an ordinary man had intimidated the prosecution witnesses, the offender would have received the severest punishment the law allows. In the present case, the police officer was only rebuked. It is this tenderness for the police which makes the Civilian administration so unpopular in this country.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
12th Aug. 1915.

842 Referring to some cases tried in the Allahabad High Court under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, the *Amrita*

The police and bad-livelihood cases,

Bazar Patrika says that it is well known that the *badmaisi* section is the chief weapon in the hands

of the police to punish people whom they dislike, and the Magistrate as their head supports the actions of his subordinates. Surely, in the interests of justice, this should never be done, and the Chief Justice of Allahabad says so in effect.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
14th Aug. 1915.

843. Referring to the Village Defence Committee which has been formed

Village Defence Committee at Goila.

at Goila, a village in Bakarganj, the *Telegraph* says that if it is sincerely glad to hear of it, it is

more pleased that the police have helped in its formation. In view of the frequency of crimes—dakaities, burglaries, etc., in the locality, the only way of coping with them is better policing; but the Government cannot possibly and reasonably be expected to have a sufficient force stationed everywhere to withstand the devilry of miscreants and marauders. Such being the case, the only way out of the difficulty is the formation of volunteer corps or village defence committees. It is well known how very successful the Serampur-Chatra Committees were till the undesirable zeal of certain police officers discouraged them. One may, therefore, expect good work from the Goila Committee. The Government, too, fully realises the value of these institutions when it grants *sanads* to the members. The journal only hopes that these gentlemen, who agree to undertake both dangerous and trying duties, should be properly armed to offer adequate resistance to armed gangs. Guns, swords and other weapons are used by dakaites and murderers. It will not, therefore, do to expect members of village defence committees to meet with *lathis* and brickbats, the rifles and revolvers of marauders. It is believed that two muskets have been presented to each important village in certain areas in Eastern Bengal and placed in the custody of President Panchayets. The Government would, therefore, do well to present muskets to these committees to help them in protecting person and property. If this were done, the paper feels confident the committees would render a good account of themselves.

TELEGRAPH.
14th Aug. 1915.

844. It is a matter of extreme regret to all lovers of the country, writes

The latest dakaity at Howrah.

the *Telegraph*, that even in the matter of crime Indians are following the example of Westerners,

although they have by no means been able to emulate the latter in industrial and such other healthy pursuits as would increase the material prosperity and develop the resources of the country. The latest dakaity at Howrah shows a remarkable advance in the ways of the Indian criminal. It is no cash or jewellery that has been robbed but only opium worth Rs. 12,000. The report published in the press points to a desire to class it as a political offence. The

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alleged discovery of one or two revolver bullets at the scene of occurrence furnishes the clue to this desire. The find seems inexplicable unless one is prepared to believe that antiquated horse pistols—muzzle-loading weapons—were used. Cartridges are used for modern revolvers, and the bullets do not lie about unless the weapons have been fired, and it should be remembered no such insinuation has been made in this case. The journal points this out, because it does not appreciate the pains that are sometimes taken to explain ordinary crimes as political offences, and this for more reasons than one. First, such attempts demoralize the people and create public alarm; secondly, they serve to make such crimes untraceable, as the ordinary police leave them to be dealt with by the Special Branch, which has not so far distinguished itself by any large number of detections.

TELEGRAPH,
14th Aug. 1915.

845. Referring to a recent abduction case in which an unmarried girl of a respectable Vaidya family is alleged to have been carried off from her parents' house, in spite of

An abduction case.

the utmost efforts of the latter, by several Muhammadans, among whom, it is stated, there were several well-to-do men, the *Telegraph* says that it is shocking to believe that such crimes are possible in any country under the protection of the British flag. This feeling of disappointment borders on actual despair when one reads that the officer in charge of the police-station (Joydebpur) in the jurisdiction of which the foul crime is said to have been committed, has not evinced as much zeal and interest as he might, in justice, be expected to do. The whole country expects Mr. Hughes-Buller to take the utmost interest in finding out the truth—in not only running the rascals to earth, but also in taking serious notice of the police officer's alleged conduct. One such case, under such circumstances, does more harm to the prestige of the British Government in the eyes of the public and creates greater unrest than a dozen so-called political offences, which seem just now to monopolise the attention of the authorities.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BENGALIEE,
18th Aug. 1915.

846. Commenting on a case at Kidderpur in which a young lad was fined Rs. 3 for firing a toy pistol, the *Bengalee* says to administer the Arms Act in this way is to make

A curious case.

it ridiculous. In the first place, it was a toy pistol, which is perfectly harmless. In the next place, the offender was a boy of 13; and under the Penal Code a person between the ages of 7 and 14 must be held to be innocent until guilty intention is proved. It is not known whether the Magistrate considered this formality. He would have best consulted the interests of justice and the dignity of the Judicial Bench if he had warned and discharged the boy. The constable might also have been told to look after thieves rather than culprits of this sort.

(d)—Education.

BENGALIEE,
17th Aug. 1915.

847. The *Bengalee* writes that the debate upon Dr. Watson's resolution at the last meeting of the Senate has excited something more than mere local interest. It has formed

Dr. Watson's motion.

the subject of discussion outside this Presidency, and there is a general feeling of surprise that such a motion should have been introduced. The public have already anticipated the verdict of the Senate which, the paper trusts, will be the rejection of Dr. Watson's motion by an overwhelming majority. A very unfortunate feature of the debate was a reference to what looked like a racial question. It was suggested that Indian examiners were more lenient than their European colleagues. The statement was emphatically denied by some of the Indian members of the Senate who had been examiners. It is very much to be regretted that an attempt was made to discriminate between Indian and European examiners. The journal hopes there will be no exhibition of this spirit and temper when the matter comes up for discussion at the next meeting of the Senate.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

848. The Trust has been given several sources of income, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and its accumulated annual income is very large, and quite sufficient to enable it to tackle the plague-spots of Calcutta, without necessitating the sort of spoliation which has just received a check at the hands of Babu Chandra Kanta Ghosh. But for the Tollygunge Club, Russa Road would not have received the attention from the Trust at an early stage of its operations that it has done. If the Trust had made no invidious distinction in their land-grabbing acts, they could have claimed for them the semblance of even-handed proceedings. Their operations were felt as an oppression, and it is the poorer middle classes of the Indian community of Calcutta who have been affected most prejudicially by them. The rich and influential can hold their own, and the Chairman of the Trust has very wisely avoided their properties in many cases. No wonder that there should be considerable discontent in this city on account of the ways and dealings of the Trust. People do not like to embarrass the Government during this time of war by any agitation, and were it not for the war, there would have been meetings and memorials, which would have made matters very unpleasant to the authorities. Much of the discontent is due to the *personnel* of the administrative body charged with this city improvement, including an officer who has no statutory position, but who has been installed as the Chief Officer and Valuer of the Trust, and whose emoluments show a marked tendency to increase. The course of the Government is clear. With discontent on one side, and unpopular executive officers on the other, the duty of a wise Government is to remove all tendencies on the part of the Trust to land-grabbing for the so-called recoupment purposes, by specific directions based on the Civil Court judgment, and to remove Mr. Bompas and Mr. Shrosbree from their present sphere of action. The judgment of the Subordinate Judge at Alipore in Babu Chandra Kanta Ghosh's case no doubt makes the proceedings of the Trust for taking lands outside the road alignment illegal. There are, however, two courses open to Mr. Bompas and he may adopt both at the same time. One is to carry this suit from one court to another by way of appeal, and the other is to get the Government to introduce in the local legislature an amending Act removing the deficiencies in the wording of the existing Act. There are difficulties in the latter course apart from the obvious objection of a political nature arising from the war situation. If he goes to an appellate court as a dissatisfied suitor, a public body like the Trust must obey the ruling of the Subordinate Judge's Court, not only in the particular case decided, but in all other similar cases of surplus land now awaiting the grasp of that body, and suspend all such operations for an indefinite period. In former days an Indian Judge of an inferior court who was independent enough to pass a judgment against the Government or a Government officer, had to count on a transfer of similar suits to a different court, or a transfer of himself to an undesirable place. Times have changed, and it is certain Mr. Bompas's warlike instincts do not lie in that direction. The journal asks if his instincts would lead him to drop this business of taking surplus lands altogether.

849. The *Bengalee* says it is not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when it says that it does not remember a public body so unpopular as the Calcutta Improvement Trust. The journal quite admits that the work upon which the Improvement Trust is engaged is not likely to add to its popularity, but even work, unpalatable to the public, may be so performed that they may be persuaded to tolerate it, if not to approve of it. The rights of private property are sacred. When they have to be acquired for public purposes, the proceeding has to be tempered with sympathy, judgment and discrimination. The indiscriminate acquisition of private property, of homestead land, associated with the deepest feelings of veneration and love for one's ancestors, and that largely for profit, has created a sense of indignation in the Indian community. That the Board has degenerated into a one-man rule is the universal impression, and the paper fears it is only too true. The Government is partly responsible for it in having nominated representatives who are not sufficiently strong or sufficiently willing

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to assert themselves and ensure the protection of public interests. In any case, a situation has been developed which needs the vigilant care and supervision of the Government.

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850. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regrets that, in his interpellation on the

Municipal bodies and official
control.

Barisal municipal election scandal, the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji did not draw the attention of the Government to the disastrous results of the District Magistrate's active interference in the matter. Would it be believed that the administration of the Barisal Municipality, which was in the hands of the popular party, has now gone into those of the nominees of the District Magistrate? The total number of Commissioners on this Municipal Board is 15, of whom 10 are elected and 5 nominated. However, two seats, formerly always held by the popular party, have been captured by the official nominees. Another seat has been occupied by a European, Mr. Brown, who, needless to say, was proposed by Mr. Strong, the District Magistrate, and seconded by the District Judge. Besides, two zamindars have been elected, who, it is believed, will not be able to resist official pressure. Even excluding these two, it will be seen that three of the elected Commissioners are official nominees. Local self-government at Barisal is thus reduced to a veritable farce. A more serious danger, which affects all municipal bodies, is ahead. An esteemed friend writes as follows:—"I do not know if you have carefully looked into the Schedule of the Decentralization Bill which is now before the Bengal Council. It aims a serious blow at the Municipalities by delegating all the powers of the local Government to the Commissioners of Divisions, and this in practice means the subordination of the Municipalities to the District and Subdivisional Officers. What little there is of local self-government in the administration of the country is to be found only in the constitution of the Municipalities—the District Boards are merely a department of the magistracy. I would, therefore, earnestly request you to use your powerful voice in the columns of the *Patrika* in defence of the last shred of independence which the Municipalities in Bengal still possess and which is now so seriously threatened." Many high officials in days gone by courted newspaper criticism even in strong language; but their successors cannot bear it; they will resent it if you point out their defects even with one thousand *salaams* to them, and carry out their purpose at the point of the bayonet. Ponder over the grim humour of the proposed change in the municipal administration of the province, referred to by the correspondent. What the press and the public associations have been urging incessantly is that the municipal bodies should be freed entirely from all official control, even that of the local Government, if possible. What the responsible authorities, however, propose to do is not only to trample this universal popular wish under foot but place them virtually at the tender mercy of the District Magistrate in civic matters, for the Divisional Commissioner is only a Magistrate with larger powers, and will, in his turn, delegate the powers received by him from the Government to his subordinates. Mr. Strong, the Magistrate of Bakarganj, has shown in what way District Officers are likely to use these powers when they are vested with them. The press and the public bodies, though ignored by the authorities, must do their duty by strongly protesting against the proposed reactionary measure; for, as the correspondent justly remarks, it threatens to take away the last vestige of independence which the Municipalities still possess,

(h)—General.

BENGALÉE,
12th Aug. 1915.

851. Referring to the orders of the Government of the United Provinces

The closing of the *Abhyudaya*
Press.

demanding security from the *Abhyudaya* Press, the *Bengalee* says that it absolutely refuses to believe that anything could appear in a paper owned by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, injurious to the interests of the Government. In any case, the journal thinks that a warning should have been administered before the proprietor was called upon to furnish security,

852. Once again there has been a pronouncement, says the *Bengalee*, and indeed an important one, upon the industrial policy of the Government. It is quite evident that the country is not satisfied with the Government policy, such as it is. It must be revised and recast in the light of present exigencies. There must be a departure from the ancient policy of isolation. The attitude of the Government should no longer be one of benevolent neutrality, but of active participation in the development of indigenous industries. Public opinion will not rest satisfied with anything less than that. In season and out of season, in response to the increasing national demand, it will insist with growing emphasis upon the Government placing itself at the head of the industrial movement and helping it with all the resources of the State. That is the goal.

853. For the maintenance and growth of Indian industries and their protection from foreign competition, what is essentially required, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, is (1) State subsidy, (2) State banks, and (3) protective tariffs on imported commodities. If these are available, India will again become a first class industrial country in the world, as "she possesses," to quote Sir Roper Lethbridge, "qualifications for commercial and industrial success greater even than Japan—vast populations of industrious and intelligent workers, immense undeveloped tracts of cultivable land, ample products of every useful kind, cheap and efficient labour in the masses, with much commercial ability among the educated classes."

854. Continuing its previous article on this subject, the *Telegraph* says it does not require any very keen intelligence to understand the interest of officialdom in foreign imports in preference to indigenous products.

Mr. Beatson Bell on the industrial outlook in Bengal.

There is much truth in the complaint made by Mr. Beatson Bell that Government departments may not always know what articles are being manufactured in the country and may be obtained locally. The two stories mentioned by him in this connection are quite refreshing and the paper sincerely believes that they are absolutely true. However, the journal is not convinced that the fault is not the Government's. On the other hand, it believes it would have been quite easy for the Government, with the machinery at its disposal and the large establishment it maintains everywhere, to have compiled an exhaustive list of every particle of industrial activity in every part of the country. The amount of rainfall, the quantity of crops grown, the prices of every conceivable article, the exact volume of trade, inland and foreign, the imports and exports, the number of births and deaths, etc., are all known to and tabulated by the Government. Is it not, therefore, strange, almost peculiarly strange, that only in respect of indigenous industries it should be so very backward as to publicly complain that it is not aware of what articles are manufactured in the country or where to look for them? The journal understands the significance of the complaint in the light of the suggestion made by Mr. Beatson Bell that a Director of Industries should be appointed on a princely salary, as in the case of the Director of Public Prosecutions. It does not, however, object to the appointment of such an officer provided, of course, he fulfills all that is claimed for him. As for that "concrete instance," viz., Lord Carmichael's handkerchief, it certainly reads well on paper; but the gross ignorance displayed, specially by the Department of Commerce and Industry of the all-powerful Government of India, is simply disgraceful. What a shame that a fact known to a firm in Edinburgh is not known to this huge department of State *on the spot*! If the story points to any moral, it points to the utterly irresponsible way in which the administration is conducted. Murshidabad is only a few hours' journey from Calcutta, where there are dozens of firms dealing exclusively in Murshidabad silks. If Lord Carmichael, therefore, failed to find out the birthplace of his handkerchief, it only shows that those who were entrusted with making the enquiry perhaps did nothing beyond writing back to say what they have been credited with; because the journal cannot conceive that when an intelligent man in Bengal is asked to find out anything about silk he should forget to start his enquiries at Murshidabad, which even a child knows to be the home of that textile.

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14th Aug. 1915.

BENGALÉE,
14th Aug. 1915.

855. Much has been said and much has been written, says the *Bengalée*,

Liquor shop at Shambazar.

on the subject of the evil effects on public morality, apart from the public nuisance, caused by the presence of liquor shops in prominent places in Calcutta, and the excise authorities would do well to move in consonance with public opinion on the matter. The junction of five principal thoroughfares seems to be the most unsuitable place for the assemblage of a number of drunken people. It is surprising that No. 129, Cornwallis Street, should have been selected for a liquor shop. To quote the words of a contemporary, it would be "an extraordinary example of the comic violation of everything that Government has said on the subject of drink." The journal anxiously awaits the result of the petition made by the residents praying for the removal of the liquor shop from the present site and would venture to express the hope that it will soon be removed far away from its contemplated location.

BENGALÉE,
15th Aug. 1915.

856. Referring to the objections raised by the Local Governments

Income-tax Advisory Boards.

against the resolution for establishing Advisory Boards of non-official gentlemen nominated by the Revenue heads of districts to assist officials in assessing the income-tax, the *Bengalée* says it has not been impressed by them. It is said that the experiment would help to weaken official responsibility, would lead to the betrayal of the financial secrets of individuals, would afford wide scope for party feeling, and that it would be often difficult to obtain suitable persons to form the Board. The journal ventures to think that all these apprehensions are more or less unfounded. Honourable men, sitting as members of a Board, and weighted with a sense of responsibility, would not disclose secrets that are confided to them, nor would they be influenced by party spirit, and if they were, there would be others to correct them. Nor does the paper think it would be difficult to find suitable men, or that officials would feel a lesser sense of responsibility because they have to consult others.

BENGALÉE,
15th Aug. 1915.

857. The *Bengalée* remarks that the Government of Bengal has applied

Our industries.

for the appointment of a Director of Industries. Madras has a Director of Industries, and he is doing some amount of useful work in that presidency. The journal does not believe that the appointment of a Director of Industries will bring about an industrial millennium in this province. Much will depend upon the person who is appointed. If he is a man of routine, with little or no expert knowledge regarding the industries which are suitable to Bengal and with no sympathy for industrial aspirations, the appointment will prove a failure. However, even with all his ability and expert knowledge and zeal for the development of industrial resources, he can do little without money and the sympathetic encouragement of the Government. A policy of hesitation or of indifference on the part of the Government will leave the industrial problem where it is to-day, though a Director of Industries may be appointed. Industrially India is not England, and the industrial policy in India should be one of protection, although free trade may be more suitable to English conditions. Difference of conditions is urged to debar Indians from their political rights, while it is ignored when they plead for the protection of their industries! This is neither logic nor common sense. However, they plead for protection for the sake of the Government itself. As sure as the night follows the day, Japan will capture the Indian market, unless the Government comes to the rescue of indigenous industries. In these days commercial supremacy means a great deal more than success in trade and commerce. It gives rise to the creation of interests and spheres of influence which have a political complexion about them.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th Aug. 1915.

858. There is a particular reason, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, why

The feeling against Bengalis in Bihar.

Bengalis found themselves in Bihar and came to settle in that province. In the early period of British rule in India the Bengalis were the first to take advantage of English education, and consequently they were in great demand in the various offices of Government. If Bengalis are considered interlopers outside Bengal they cannot be blamed for it. They were taken to other provinces by the Government in order to help in carrying on the administration. After all, it must be remembered that the patronage of Government

is limited, and the hankering for Government service is not very dignified. The Government cannot provide for all educated Biharis or Bengalis. It is one thing to claim that Bihar should be reserved for the Biharis, but it is a very different thing to insist that even the resident Bengalis should be deprived of their rights in Bihar. Of course this is not done in so many words, and Bengalis in Bihar are invited to throw in their lot with the Biharis. This would be the right thing to do, but is it being done? Since its separation from Bengal, how many Bengalis have been appointed Munsifs and Deputy Magistrates in Bihar, how many have received ministerial appointments? This is for the Bihar Government to say. The spirit of the Bihar newspapers also is not quite correct. It has been alleged that Bengali boys find it difficult to gain admission to schools and colleges. Among the Bengalis themselves there is a strong feeling that there is a bad look-out for them and that official and unofficial influences are arrayed against them. The *Patrika* asks if nothing can be done to ameliorate their position and to ensure them the consideration to which they are entitled from both the Government and the people of Bihar.

859. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that Mr. B. Coventry Agricultural European officials and inspection Adviser to the Government of India, is now on a tour of inspection in Eastern Bengal. He will visit Jessore, Rangpur, Gaibandha, Mymensingh and Dacca from the 17th to the 19th August and will then return to Calcutta. The object of his tour is to make a thorough inspection of the jute-growing areas and dairy farms. That is to say, he will finish the work of inspection in half a dozen districts in 48 hours! However, the journal says it forgets that a highly placed European official can perform any task, however impossible it may seem to others. Last year an officer was deputed to make a local enquiry into the condition of the date industry in Jessore, when he made the discovery that many date trees were untapped. What was the reason of this? That information, though known to the ordinary raiyat, was not to be found in his report. It is in this beautiful way that these touring officers perform their inspection duties.

860. The *Bengalee* hopes that the demand for security in respect of the *Abhuday* and *The Star of Utkal* in Orissa will form the subject of interpellation in the local Legislative Councils, if not in the Imperial Council. Undoubtedly they were entitled to the courtesy of a warning before the final step was taken of demanding security from them. The *Abhuday* was owned by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, one of the most prominent leaders of public opinion in India. Its past services were quietly ignored, its uniformly loyal co-operation with the Government did not count. The journal has to remind those who have to administer the Press Act that the manner in which it has been worked has sensibly added to its unpopularity. The truth is that the law is such that it is bound to operate with harshness and cause dissatisfaction. The true remedy is not to mend it but to end it.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th Aug. 1915.

BENGALUR,
18th Aug. 1915.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

861. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that in a recent issue of *India* there appears the following:—"It is evident from the tone of the letters we are receiving from India that the advent of a Conservative politician at the India Office is viewed with considerable misgiving." This contemporary publishes one of these letters, the writer of which talks of such changes as the translation of Sir Charles Bayley to the India Council, Sir Edward Gait's appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar in his place, etc., betraying thereby that he is a Bihari. However, how did India fare under the old arrangement of Liberal rule? Both the writer and *India* are discreetly silent on this point. The Indians no doubt have no reason to be enamoured of the Conservative Government; all the same, they owe the latest Press Act not to the Conservatives but the Liberals who, it is said, wish well of India. The policy of repression in this country was never carried to such formidable lengths as during the last decade, when Liberal power had been in full swing; yet Indians are simple

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th Aug. 1915

enough to entertain the notion that Liberals are their friends and Conservatives their enemies. The real truth is that, where Indians are concerned, the two parties are of one mind,—their policy is one and the same. *India* asks, "What sort of a Secretary of State will Mr. Chamberlain be?" and confesses it is "quite unable to supply an answer." However, the *Patrika* thinks it is not far from the mark when it says that he will be neither better nor worse than his two Liberal predecessors, one of whom declared that India could never get self-government within the next five hundred years, and the other explained that Lord Hardinge was not serious when he promised provincial autonomy. It is all a matter of King Log and King Stork, this change of Indian Secretaries.

BENGALIAN.
14th Aug. 1915.

862. Pregnant ideals clothed in burning language, writes the *Bengalee*, have often been the most potent of influences in determining the life and conduct of communities.

Literature and war.

It is well known what a source of living inspiration the *Bande Mataram* song is to Bengalis; how in the days of the *swadeshi* controversy an erratic Lieutenant-Governor felt it necessary to prohibit the singing of it in the public streets. Perhaps the living influence of literature and of soul-inspiring songs has never been more forcibly illustrated than in the dismal record of the present war.

BENGALIAN.
15th Aug. 1915.

863. From all parts of the world, writes the *Bengalee*, comes the same testimony as to the gallantry devotion and loyalty of the Indian troops. General Nixon's

Indian troops in the East.

despatch pays a glowing tribute to their fighting qualities. Yet the people from whom these troops are recruited are excluded from the commissioned ranks in the army. Every day the Indian soldiers are vindicating their fitness for the more responsible positions in the army, but the hour of recognition has not yet come. When will that be? Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. Let not the words "too late" be written upon British policy in India. The rulers must move with the times and adapt themselves to their rapidly changing environments in this country.

BENGALIAN.
18th Aug 1915.

864. Referring to the memorial submitted to Lord Islington by Indian students residing in London for admission to the Officers' Training Corps, the *Bengalee* says that

A racial disqualification.

all India is in sympathy with the prayer of the deputation, and is watching with expectant interest the result of their appeal. The exclusion of Indian students from the Officers' Training Corps in the Universities and in the Inns of Court implies a racial disability. It imposes the stigma of political inferiority upon Indians, and the memorialists point out with convincing force that it is singularly out of place in educational institutions, which are the temples of learning and equality. The exclusion against which the memorialists protest is doubly inexpedient. Its continuance is bound to create bitterness among the rising generation who are to be the citizens of the future; and this feeling must evoke a sense of responsive sympathy among young men all over India. The proper training of the young is the supreme care of the Government. There is no question more anxiously considered by the Government than how to bring up the young as useful, loyal and contented citizens. The continuance of this mark of racial inferiority will sink deep into their hearts and go far to neutralize the healing effects of those wise and beneficent measures which have distinguished the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge.

F. P. McKINTY,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 21st August 1915.